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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

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LITERATURE

The Life of Cardinal Vaughan. By J. G. Snead-Cox. 2 vols. (Herbert & Daniel.)

THE eldest son of a "petty Welsh" squire, Herbert Vaughan was born in 1832, not at the family property in Herefordshire, but in a Gloucester lodging. His father and his grandfather—whose energies he inherited and intensified—dispelled some of the obscurity of their days by service in the local militia, doubtless bearing their labels of major and colonel all the more proudly as symbols that the old order of proscription for Roman Catholics was passing away, and that the sons of the recusants stood already on the threshold of public life. Herbert Vaughan must have counted among his earliest memories the accession of Queen Victoria; but there was nothing to indicate to the boy of five that he himself must enter into the reckoning when that reign found its recorder. A course at Stonyhurst still left him the normal British boy of the period. He loved his pony like the rest; and he loved his gun—with this difference, that during the intervals of waiting in the dusk for the Courtfield rabbits to sally out he said his rosary. His lack of any compunction about the infliction of pain in sport restores him to the general crowd. Besides this insensitiveness, he shared with his class all its other likings and limitations. It seemed that he would

make a typical country gentleman. On a bench of magistrates his sterling character and his obvious good sense would have carried a weight disproportionate to his modest acreage; and he might have added to the family fortunes by taking up some new and profitable means of agriculture, or by excursions into City finance.

But there was an influence at Courtfield which segregated its heir from the sons of neighbours. Encouraged by his mother, the youth gave himself over to be moulded by the Roman Catholic Church as one of her accredited servants. No half-measures were his. All his life he had a countryman's hatred of finesse or compromise in act or speech. He ran to meet his sacrifices. He bade good-bye to his gun (with a regret which reappears in one of his later letters), and entered on a career alien to him in all but its terminology. He was to be shepherd to other than the "hills of sheep" about his father's house. He was to wear his gaiters and carry his crook with a difference; his Pastorals must be all of the city and the world. To breed prize bulls—this seemed to be his natural vocation; but Papal Bulls were those that actually came under his hands in the making. It is the story of this surprising transformation—of the dull and weighty provincial esquire into something nearer a romantic and adventurous archangel—that the biographer sets out to tell, with engaging frankness, a sense of humour in excess of any possessed by his hero, and a nice notion, not often observed in religious biography, of the fitness and proportion of things.

Herbert Vaughan was nineteen years of age when, in 1851, he bade his adieux at Courtfield, and set forth for Rome. The journey was a fatigue to his companions, but Vaughan, in sheer gaiety of heart at the prospect of consecrating his life as a priest, "kept singing any random song that came into his head"—so one of the fellow-voyagers rather grudgingly reports. His ill-health during his student-life only confirmed his belief in the benignity of crosses. "Were my constitution stronger," he says, "I should be going very wrong in very many ways"; and he particularizes his hasty speech, his positiveness and persistence in assertion, and his sweeping condemnations. He accounts even his bodily movements as "bad form" according to the code of manners that appears to prevail in the school of sanctity:—

"I cannot walk," he confesses, "but I must run. Seldom do I walk slowly, seldom do I look where I must put my feet, or pause to see what may be the obstacle in my way. How often in the streets do I put my hand up to the horse's head to let myself pass by before him? Everything savours of impatience, of hurry. My transition from quiet to hurry is a jerk, and my movement is an impetuous rush. It is no use talking any more about it; all this impetuosity must be stopped somehow or other. I must begin again, and begin every morning, and so I will."

The passage seems to be itself an example of the impetuosity and rash condemnation which the diarist sat down to abjure; but an examination of conscience in mere matters of deportment—perhaps become too completely alien to English habits—illustrates the thoroughness of the process by which Herbert Vaughan effected his great transformation. The Churchman may be born; but certainly he is also made.

Ordained at Ducca in 1854, he returned to England, and was sent by Cardinal Wiseman, to St. Edmund's College, Ware, as its Vice-President, at the age of only twenty-two. There, as elsewhere, he brought with him the spirit of the reformer; but was soon sighing for wider fields, and might be said to add to local lore as a spiritual John Gilpin. He complained to Heaven of the curb everywhere put upon him. "God starts me, then holds me back; He bids me labour, and restrains my hands"; adding, "Let my career be where Thou pleasest, only [he bargains] let it be intense." This intensity found immediate scope in a begging tour through North and South America for money to found a Missionary College in England. A bit of a vagabond, as well as a beggar, Herbert Vaughan became, breaking local laws, sleeping in the open, and trusting to luck for a meal, a wayfarer with other elation than that provided by Stevenson's "road-side fire." Despite the frowns of Californian bishops, full of their own needs, or the indifference of South American priests, who loved cock-fighting, he raised a large sum of money. The great Missionary College at Mill Hill is the result; and his success in this undertaking inspired his later efforts as a collector, whether for St. Bede's College or his Rescue Crusade in Manchester, or for his Cathedral at Westminster, when, old hand as he then was, he confessed to walking irresolutely round Grosvenor Square before he could make up his mind to knock at the door of some prospective "founder."

Back in England, the future Cardinal, impressed by the possibilities of the newspaper apostolate, and with a shrewd eye to future supplies for his Missionary College, bought *The Tablet*, and later became the proprietor of *The Dublin Review*. Meanwhile Wiseman had died, and Manning, his successor, had become Herbert Vaughan's model. They had been associates in the founding of a community of Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo at Bayswater; and Manning's commendation it was that led to the selection of Herbert Vaughan for the See of Salford. From the chapter in Mr. Snead-Cox's volumes entitled 'Relations with Manning' we learn that, before Manning died, there were divergences between him and the younger Prelate—divergences literally about very small beer; for the Bishop, after a visit to Germany, had commended to Manchester folk the establishment of "beer-gardens" where the artisan might drink light draughts in the open with his family about him; and this deviation from the strict line of total

abstinence caused the unflinching Manning to expunge the name of Vaughan from the list of his executors. "My wound is great because it is so small," sang Shadwell; and such is the minor disagreement so near to the eye as to shut out the immensities common to the vision.

In 1892 came Vaughan's own translation to Westminster. The Cardinal's hat descended upon him; the Cathedral was put in hand; the social work begun in the North was continued in the South; there was the Education Question to watch with an alert eye, and the unsuspecting Pope to be kept informed as to Anglican Orders and Reunion. Besides all this the Cardinal was to decide for himself, and to embody his decision in a memorandum which is a model of its kind, whether dining in or dining out is the rule for an archbishop most to be approved by Heaven, whatever it may be in Mayfair. To the consideration and settlement of this and all such affairs the Cardinal seems to have brought the simplicity of a child, the abnegation of a man of single and unselfish purpose, and a direct worldly wisdom which is not really alien, though perhaps not always apparent, in such society.

The book before us is throughout almost an autobiography. For where the Cardinal's letters and diaries are not directly under quotation, the biographer, from long habit and close observation, seems to speak with or for him; and this he does with discretion, although the candours of the narrative are not the least of its conspicuous merits. The biographer nowhere refuses his pages the salt which the Cardinal, from motives of self-denial, did without at the dinner-table. We are not deprived of one future Cardinal's judgment—surely rash, all resolutions to the contrary—on another, as when Dr. Vaughan speaks of Newman's 'Apologia' as, disfigured by "disgusting egotism." Then, again, we have the conviction of Manning, a bit of the old Evangelical insurgent in him, that he is almost palpably led by the Spirit in his "persistent dislike of the Jesuits." He writes to Bishop Vaughan: "I have long felt that the English Province is mischievous to the Church in England," adding in the old Chichester vein, "I have seemed to see it and feel it with more than natural intellect and natural discernment." The many conflicts recorded in the biography will be a disillusionment only to the reader little versed in Church affairs, and the strifes that they engender.

Though the author has his subject well in hand from first to last, here and there an abbreviation might have been desirable, as, for instance, in the chapter on the Cathedral, where we would willingly have forgone the lengthy negotiations with the Benedictines for choir service, which came to naught, and welcomed instead a brief homily on the great modern instance of a man who neither possessed

nor professed æsthetic taste contriving a building almost universally admired. Dying in 1903, the Cardinal did not witness the opening of the Cathedral; but his body was carried into the unfinished fane for its requiem: a turn of events in keeping with the general law of abnegation which governed his life.

Of the intimate history of Cardinal Vaughan's spiritual experiences this is not the place to speak. Naturally the chapters that record them will make the greatest appeal of any to those to whom these volumes are primarily addressed. To literary tastes the Cardinal made no claim, though it would be difficult to improve on the manner of some of his Pastorals, and though his name stands, if only as preface-writer, on half a hundred title-pages. That he lacked imagination is perhaps indicated further by his practice of wearing a spiked chain—the more material man's only mode of realizing the suffering of others. He read, as a consequence, very literally; and he was made angry when he heard that a spiritual history—by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael—which he had perused with edification, was indeed a romance, or, as he bluntly put it, "a forgery." Once he went to a country house with Coventry Patmore, whose offer to carry his bag from the station he accepted. Patmore had second thoughts, it seems, about the propriety of that procedure; for, when he told the story, he added grimly: "But bishops should not let poets carry their bags." Through his great friends, the Wards, in the Isle of Wight, he met Tennyson, to whom, of course, an enthusiastic lady appealed to declare that the Bishop was a perfect Sir Lancelot. The lines recounting the marring of the knight's face by his guilty love at war with his duty were growled in opposition by the Laureate. Herbert Vaughan's countenance wore a radiance which the portraits of these volumes fail to render, but which the text will not allow any one to confuse with mere complacency. It was a serenity outshining all self-satisfaction.

There is an unlucky misprint on p. 30 of vol. i.; but it is almost the only one we have encountered in more than nine hundred pages of two handsome volumes with which a new firm makes its conspicuous appearance in the world of publishing.

England before the Norman Conquest. By Charles Oman. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS volume is the first in order of chronology, and the fourth in order of publication, of the history of England in seven volumes under Prof. Oman's general editorship. Its appearance at all is something of a *tour de force*. Prof. Oman has published so much on very different subjects during the last few years that it is almost a marvel that he should have

found time and energy to master the enormous recent literature dealing with the obscure and difficult period of our origins, and put together in their light a coherent narrative of English history up to the Norman Conquest. Yet it is only fair to say that he has accomplished this feat with a considerable measure of success.

The book is not all equally good, and it has its weak points, but the whole story is told with vigour and clearness, and large parts of the narrative attain, in our judgment, a higher standard of merit than any other of the author's numerous and able attempts to interest the general public in history. In particular we should like to praise warmly his elaborate account of Roman Britain, and we do not grudge the space it occupies, nearly a quarter of the whole volume. It is the most successful attempt that we know to give a coherent and fairly detailed account, in the light of recent investigation, of a subject and period in which sequence and coherence are made almost impossible by reason of the scrappy and detached character of the evidence. Prof. Oman is always at his best in telling a story, but he has never had a more difficult one to tell, and never told one with greater vivacity and courage. It was work well worth doing, and has not, we think, been done quite on the same lines before. In comparison with it Mr. Oman's effort to set forth the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement, though ingenious and vigorous, is unconvincing, and we are not strongly attracted by his rather haphazard reflections on the social and political organization of the early English kingdoms, though we fully admit the difficulties of these themes.

Prof. Oman becomes himself again when, with Alfred and the coming of the Danes, he has once more a story to tell, and for the rest of the volume his practised skill as a narrator generally triumphs over the dullness of his rather too abundant detail, and carries us comfortably along to the battle of Hastings, a fight which he has described more often than any other living man, and always with a real measure of fire and life, as well as a certain amount of variation in detail. It would have been well if he had stopped here, for anything less convincing than his last three pages of generalization about the effects of the Norman Conquest we have never read in a serious book. However generalizations are the exception rather than the rule in the greater part of the work, and some of them are happy.

As a whole, the volume is to be commended as a competent and attractive restatement of what good scholars regard as knowable in early English history. We like it none the worse because it inclines to the picturesque and the novel, and the better because it is always able to tell us something definite. The historical agnosticism towards which some of our Anglo-Saxon scholars incline, is growing wearisome.

The book from some points of view may

easily provoke criticism. The Celtic side is weak, and the Celtic Church is scantily dealt with. Austere philologists may sometimes condemn the lightness with which the author evades what they regard as the certain teachings of their science. There is a touch of arbitrariness even in the choice of events to be narrated. Problems are seldom discussed, and never solved. We know where Edward and Ethelflaed built their *burhs*, but we are never told whether a *burh* is a fortress or a fortified town. After the Roman period the archaeological side is either weak or non-existent, and the literary, social, and economic aspects of history are constantly minimized. The Scandinavian aspect of the subject is not treated with the same knowledge of recent work as is shown elsewhere. The full discussion of the authorities for the early English conquest in the relevant chapters is no adequate excuse for the omission of a systematic bibliography, such as, for example, Mr. Davis has contributed to the most scholarly volume of this series. In the absence of such help the intelligent reader to whom the book is addressed will probably find some difficulty in verifying all the references, copious and useful as they generally are. Mr. Oman would have strengthened his view that Birrenswark is the site of the battle of Brunanburh had he referred to Dr. George Neilson's ingenious and suggestive article on that subject in last year's *Scottish Historical Review*.

It is inevitable, however, that such omissions should occur, and in general Mr. Oman is well up to date in his references to recent work. He knows what Harnack has said about King Lucius and Pope Eleutherus, what the last excavations have revealed on the Roman Wall or at Gelligaer, what Mr. Stevenson has done for the elucidation of Asser, and what Mr. Chadwick has written about the burghal hidage. This easy command of a large and scattered literature is one of the chief merits of the book. It is unreasonable to expect Mr. Oman always to follow his guides into all the details of their investigations. It is enough that he indicates adequately and usefully their general scope.

The book shows signs of being somewhat rapidly put together: the proofs are badly read; proper names are often misspelt, and Welsh names in particular are ill-treated. There are many casual allusions which are never cleared up, and sometimes the wording is so hasty as to be obscure. As an instance of a writer in a hurry, let us take the paragraph that nearly covers p. 166. At the end of it the death of Theodosius is alluded to as having occurred "in the next year" after some other event. On the following page a very intelligent reader can infer from another allusion that Theodosius died in 395, but we are only told so in plain English on p. 168. The result is that the paragraph on p. 166 contains the little problem of how to calculate from Prof. Oman's data the year of the Emperor's death. Put succinctly, these data are

that Theodosius died "the next year" after "another civil war" which followed a murder "only four years later," than another murder, which took place "soon after" 388. It would have saved fatigue to tell us the year straight off.

Venial errors and slips are fairly common, but in substantial matters the volume marks a decided advance in accuracy over some of Mr. Oman's books. Now and then, however, we come across strange things, and the oddest of these is an allusion by an Oxford professor to our old friend "Matthew of Westminster" (p. 422) in this year of grace 1910. Compared with this the statement on p. 562 that "the expectations that the world was to come to an end in 1,000, often insisted on by modern historians, does not seem to have been so widespread as was supposed," is up to date in scholarship and impeccable in grammar. It is astonishing that a man of such wide reading as Mr. Oman here constantly shows himself to be, should still seem to believe in Matthew of Westminster, faith in whom we had hoped only survived in the uninstructed type of "local antiquary." We cannot account for such blindness except by assuming extreme haste, or undue confidence in memory. We would not dwell on such trivialities were they less characteristic, but it seems a pity that Prof. Oman's high qualities, his wonderful energy, his breadth of knowledge, keenness, and vivacity in presentation, and remarkable gift of historic synthesis, should be marred by regrettable carelessness.

Eight Friends of the Great. By William Prideaux Courtney. (Constable & Co.)

THIS volume contains a biographical essay upon eight of the following friends of the great: Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry (friend of Pope and Swift); Philip Metcalfe (friend of Johnson and Reynolds); the Rev. John Warner (friend of George Selwyn); Jack Taylor of *The Sun* (friend of Sheridan); Scrope Davies (friend of Byron); Lord Webb Seymour (friend of Sydney Smith and John Playfair); Lydia White (friend of Tom Moore and Walter Scott); and Lord John Townshend (friend of Charles Fox).

Like all the publications of Mr. Courtney, the book is characterized by the wide knowledge and depth of research that have made his works a welcome addition to any library. Each of the monographs deals with the Georgian period—an era in which the writer has long specialized, and which has been mishandled by a crowd of incompetent bookmakers.

The subjects of Mr. Courtney's essays are none of them of great importance, but we agree with him that "it is in the memoirs of the more obscure of our countrymen that the value of our great biographical dictionary lies," and we welcome accordingly these essays, which admirably fill certain gaps in its pages.

We may add further, that the biography of an obscure and forgotten personage may be a valuable contribution to literature when it displays a picture of the times it describes. Mr. Courtney, by confining himself rather severely to biographical matters, has neglected an opportunity of giving much interesting information with regard to domestic details, which none could have supplied better than himself. All of his biographies are so ample and full of knowledge that it is invidious to show any preference, but the two that seem to us, on the whole, most attractive are those which concern the Rev. John Warner and "Jack" Taylor of *The Sun*.

Warner is the more familiar figure, by reason of Thackeray's wonderful impression in 'The Four Georges.' Hitherto he has been regarded merely as a jocular prelate of convivial habits, employed by Selwyn in the retrieving of his pretty little Mie-Mie; and most readers will learn with surprise that "the poor snail" was not only a popular preacher of some eminence, but also a politician of strong views and advanced opinions, for which he had the courage to brave considerable personal danger. He was a resident in France during the Revolution, with the principles of which he appears to have been in sympathy all along, notwithstanding the fact that he had to lie perdu at Boulogne. At this portion of his narrative we are inclined to think that Mr. Courtney shows some little political bias, and he seems—unfairly, we believe—to attribute too much blame to England for the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.

John Taylor of *The Sun* is now scarcely more than a name, even to well-informed students of the eighteenth century, yet his 'Records of my Life' contains some of the most valuable reminiscences to be found in the memoirs of the period. As Mr. Courtney suggests, it would be well if this interesting book were republished; but it would require the services of a well-informed and tactful editor. It is a work that should receive careful documentation. While writing on Taylor's occupation of the chair of *The Morning Post* Mr. Courtney might have shown, by reference to the actual files, that during those two years the journal was transformed from one of the most contemptible "rags" in Grub Street into a fairly respectable newspaper. Mr. Tattersall, the proprietor, was called upon to pay 4,000*l.* (not 3,000*l.*, as the author states) in July, 1792, for a libel upon Lady Elizabeth Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan, after Taylor had been dismissed. Taylor's connexion with *The Sun*, which for a long period seems to have been conducted by him and his hostile partner William Jerdan on a sort of Box and Cox principle, is amusingly related by Mr. Courtney, and we agree with him that the estimate of "Jack's" reminiscences in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' is "unduly severe."

Mr. Courtney writes "english" with a small initial invariably, but speaks of the "French" language and the "French"

capital; and he has an odd manner of omitting the capitals in quoting the title of a book. We thank him heartily for his entertaining biographies. The information that he imparts will be most valuable to students of the period, and the general reader ought to find his pages interesting, for his style is pleasing, and he knows how to tell his story.

An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

PROF. SKEAT is somewhat of an autocrat in the realm of philology, apt to be impatient of the views and conjectures of others, which are often, it is true, founded on the "mere ignorance" pleaded by another lexicographer, but he has certainly earned the gratitude of every lover of English by the fine 'Dictionary of the English Language' which he produced more than a quarter of a century ago. Following a practice common in Germany, but too rare in this country, he has issued successive editions, each of which bears the mark of careful revision.

That before us is the fourth, in which the Professor has "been much assisted by the admirable articles in the 'New English Dictionary,' from the beginning of A down to Ph." He differs, however, on occasion from the results reached by Sir James Murray's devoted band of workers. The total number of words now considered is 14,286, and from these the meaning of a multitude of others can, without difficulty, be deduced.

Covering after a long course of correction an extraordinarily wide range the 'Dictionary' yet fails to include many words in which help and criticism would be particularly valuable, because their inventors might be induced to treat the English language with a little more respect. We refer to the vocabulary of science and invention, which have made great strides in the last quarter of a century. We seek in vain here for words like "argon," "automobile," "aviation," "electron" (which might take the place of "electric" as a head word,) "helium," "Marconigram," "obturator," and "paludism" (which has a wide extension of meaning from Latin "palus").

The literature of travel and the wide interest taken in the England beyond the seas have also of late years introduced many words which appear unexplained in English books every day. Prof. Skeat has included some terms of foreign origin which occur in Hakluyt and other old writers, but has not found a place for others which appear in recent authors of good repute. Thus the "copra" of the South Seas figures in the works of R. L. Stevenson, and has certainly as much claim to be noticed as the "jaggery" which the Professor has now included from Hakluyt. "Jaggery," which we last saw in a

Burmese paper, is not in the second edition of this great 'Dictionary' (1888), which the present reviewer has constantly used, and employs here to test the alterations in the fourth issue.

Africa alone has presented us with the "Hartebeest" and the "okapi," which might, perhaps, have been included as the "gemsbok" finds a place. "Kopje," familiar since the Boer War, duly appears, but we do not find "laeger," as a main word, though Shakespeare's "leaguer" represents it. The "jigger," that insect pest of the same regions, is now common English, and "ju-ju" has been brought into prominence by anthropologists.

Probably some of these words would be regarded as, at present, unworthy of inclusion in a representative 'Dictionary,' and we should be ungrateful, indeed, if we left the impression that the introductions, etymologies, and various supplementary articles here given, and extending to well over 800 pages were other than a singularly careful and comprehensive piece of work, of which a syndicate of scholars might be proud. Never was there a time in which English was so abused by a motley crowd of authors and journalists. Every library of any note, and every office whence the printed word proceeds, should possess a copy of this volume. In the United States, which is far ahead of us in this respect, a dictionary is appealed to, as a matter of course, by writers and speakers. An occasional consultation of Prof. Skeat would make some of our own countrymen look less foolish in print.

Instead of entering into elaborate philological discussions, we shall select a few of the crowd of words which interest us. If the ordinary man would but believe it, there are few more attractive pursuits than that of etymology. He who is

"keen thro' wordy snares to track
Suggestion to her inmost cell"

will find a world of significance in everyday language which he has hitherto missed.

"Arnica," which did not appear in 1888, is of uncertain origin, but credited with being a corruption of Latin "ptarmica," a plant that caused sneezing. "Arrant" is a roving "errant" outlaw, and the change of spelling does not surprise the present reviewer, who in Oxfordshire never heard "errands" called by the people anything but "arrands." "Clever" took the place of the earlier word "deliver," but is not, as was once supposed, a corruption of it. Prof. Skeat now gives no support to this rather astonishing theory. "Cockney" is no longer connected with the "land of Cokayne" or other guesses, but declared to be simply *coken-ey*, "egg of cocks," i.e., the small yolkless egg hens sometimes lay, and so a term of reproach, "a foolish or effeminate person, or a spoilt child." But the Supplement at the end again complicates matters. A "Derrick" is a crane resembling gallows, and records the

name of a once celebrated hangman at Tyburn.

In 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' II. ii. 82, Mrs. Quickly describes the relations between Master Ford and his wife thus: "he's a very jealousy man: she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart." This effective and doubtful adjective was formerly traced back to "franc-pole" or "free-pole," the right of tenants to the wood of their fence and all that they could reach with their hatchets, which was, obviously, a pretty reason for quarrels. Prof. Skeat, however, will have none of this, and finds words in Middle Dutch and East Frisian which mean "chiding" and "peevish." In 1888 he went to Welsh *ffromfol*, "passionate" for the origin.

In dealing with "Gossip" = "god-relative, sponsor in baptism," the Professor might have helped the ordinary person by recalling that the latter half of the word is good Scotch. In the Supplement we find a pleasant passage concerning "Huzza!" twelve years earlier than that given in the 'New English Dictionary.' At a dinner given at Norwich in 1561

"one Johnny Martin, of Norwich, proposed the health of the mayor whilst he could still speak plain English, and before the beer, which 'is pleasant and potent... catch us by the caput and stop our manners. And so huzza for the Queen's Majesty's grace, and all her bonny-browed dames of honour! Huzza for Master Mayor, and our good dame Mayoress!"

For East Anglia, too, the Professor claims against the 'New English Dictionary' the origin of the word "Kersey." He produces evidence to connect Kersey in Suffolk with a cloth-trade, and, further, derives "Linsie-Woolsey" from Lindsey, which is but two miles from Kersey. This last word affords a good example of the way in which evidence is obtained. Skelton in his 'Why Come ye Nat to Courte?' has the form 'Lylse-wulse,' and the late Dr. Copinger in his remarkable collections for Suffolk supplied for Lydney the forms "Lynsey" and "Lylsey." In 1888 it was suggested as possible that "lozenge" was derived ultimately from Latin "laudes," having passed through the senses of laudatory inscription on grave-stone, grave-stone square slab, and flat, square cake. In this progression it was somewhat difficult to believe, and the Latin *lapidem* now suggested, is much more credible as a starting-point.

Here and elsewhere Prof. Skeat refers to *Notes and Queries*. In that paper and in his notes on English etymology published from time to time will be found many explanations of changes which can in the pages before us only be briefly stated.

We congratulate him on the persistent vigour which he brings to his favourite study. Besides this large volume, worthily produced by the Clarendon Press, he has given us of recent years a revision of his 'Concise Etymological Dictionary' on a smaller scale.

SHORT STORIES.

Mad Shepherds, and other Human Studies.

By L. P. Jacks. (Williams & Norgate.)—Prof. Jacks has attempted the hardest of tasks, and failed: he tried to write a great book, and has only written a good one. He attempted to draw the character of a mystic, and has only succeeded in giving an exposition of mysticism. Snarley Bob is a pure, unsophisticated Gnostic who reads neither poetry nor metaphysics, but tends his flocks beneath the stars and goes to lectures by Sir Robert Ball. He gets drunk on occasion, is an unconscious Mendelian, has a turn for theoretical misanthropy and practical charity, and is slightly melodramatic. All this we are told in simple language—so simple, indeed, that sometimes it verges on preciousness, and sometimes oversteps the bounds. Prof. Jacks has a feeling for words, but he cannot write in phrases, much less in sentences; consequently his prose gives a sense of remoteness from reality. This stylistic defect is only a symptom of the faults of the book. The author's vision is not clear; he neither sees things whole nor the parts vividly. He grasps ideas by handfuls, but they arrange themselves without order in his mind, nor can he well distinguish one from another. The character of Snarley was made, not born; it has grown from without, not from within; it is, in fact, a collocation of appropriate qualities. It is unconvincing because it seems unreal; we are too often arrested, as we read, by the discrepancy between the printed words and what philosophers used to call "the thing in itself."

Criticism of this sort is applicable only to work of merit; in ordinary books we take such defects for granted. 'Mad Shepherds' however, is anything but an ordinary book; there runs through it a strain of emotion that lifts a passage, here and there, to the heights of lyric poetry, and the impression left by the whole volume is one of vague, perhaps fortuitous, beauty. We commend it gladly to our readers, as another proof, if proof be still required, that the expected renaissance of imaginative prose-writing in England is already upon us.

The reader who on first opening *Corporal Sam* (Smith & Elder) finds himself swept into the storming of the breach of San Sebastian may be disappointed on discovering that this is not to be one of Q.'s fine fighting tales of the Peninsular War, but only a short story, the interest of which is concentrated, after a few pages, upon the terrible horrors of war as experienced by a young corporal. The stories which follow may be regarded as examples of the author's versatility, but cannot be ranked with his more serious work. In the two records of incidents in the Civil Wars, in the further annals of Troy, and in the two Christmas stories, the characteristic qualities of Q.'s writing—the humour, the tenderness, and the courage which can face the tragedies of life as dauntlessly as its gayest adventures—are not absent. Yet these tales suggest fragments left over from those feasts of better things which his readers have enjoyed in the past, and to which they may hope to be bidden again in the near future.

Some of the stories in *Red Tape*, by Austin Phillips (Smith & Elder), have previously appeared in different magazines: they all deal with the life of Post Office employees. The author has not succeeded in surveying

his material with a sufficient degree of detachment; his sense of perspective is not quite just; he is apt to attach undue importance to incidents that verge on the trivial. But he is a dexterous raconteur, and he certainly makes the most of the situations he has invented. Much of the information as to the discipline, the ambitions, and intrigues of the Postal Service that he casually imparts possesses a distinct interest for the curious.

Told in the Dog Watches. By Frank T. Bullen. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Some five and thirty short sketches of sea life, originally written, to judge from their style, for publication in popular periodicals, are contained in this volume. They cannot be called stories; neither are they essays or serious descriptive articles. They are journalistic sketches of a nondescript, wholesome sort. They do not call for literary comment, but they make easy reading enough, and contain a good deal of information suitable for young folk.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

SPANISH criticism occupies itself so little, as a rule, with English literature that we welcome the concise and well-informed studies collected by Señor D. José de Armas under the title of *Ensayos críticos de literatura inglesa y española* (Madrid, Suárez). His book is somewhat lacking in unity, for it deals with subjects as far apart as Marlowe and Pepys, Shakespeare and the English translators of Calderón; and limitation of space has obviously prevented the writer from entering into details. With respect to 'Tamburlaine,' it is too much to say that "documentos de la época confiesan que la obra fué de Marlowe"; we do not question the ascription, but documentary evidence is precisely what is wanting, for the entry in Henslowe's 'Diary' is a forgery. A comparison of the text of 'Doctor Faustus' in the 1604-1611 editions with that contained in the 1616-1631 editions would probably have led to some modification of the passage on the comic scenes (p. 65); there can be little doubt that these embody the improvised humour of the clown in the Lord Admiral's Company. These, however, are minutiae. It is but fair to say that Señor de Armas generally writes with authority, that he has the gift of lucid exposition, and that his suggestive commentary is well adapted to awaken and stimulate the interest of Spanish readers in unfamiliar themes.

Of the papers on Spanish or Spanish-American writers, the most attractive is a spirited apology for the conduct attributed by report to the Cuban mulatto poet "Plácido"; Señor de Armas makes the best of the case, but is evidently not prepared to deny that "Plácido" may have tried to save his life by betraying his fellow-conspirators. Unfortunately, there is nothing incredible in the rumour: the example of Meléndez Valdés—not to speak of Lucan—shows that a considerable poet may be a very poor creature.

La Ilustre Fregona: El Licenciado Vidriera. By Miguel de Cervantes. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by F. A. Kirkpatrick. (Cambridge University Press.)—A trustworthy text of Cervantes's 'Novelas ejemplares' has long been a desideratum, but so far we have nothing of the kind except

Señor Cuervo's admirable edition of five of these famous stories, and the critical edition of 'Rinconete y Cortadillo' issued by Señor Rodríguez Marín. The 'Novelas ejemplares' have been strangely neglected by Cervantists in England, for, though some of the tales were done into English by James Mabbe in the seventeenth century, there was no adequate translation of them in our (or, indeed any other) language till Norman MacColl's version appeared some years ago. It is satisfactory to find another English scholar taking a step in the right direction. Mr. Kirkpatrick's annotated reprint of 'La Ilustre Fregona' and 'El Licenciado Vidriera' is likely to be useful to beginners; his notes are usually to the point, and he supplies a serviceable biographical and critical introduction. But it is scarcely accurate to say (p. x) that the 'Galatea' was published in 1584; it did not appear till the following year. Nor is there much plausibility in the suggestion (p. xi.) that Lope de Vega's contemptuous reference to 'Don Quixote' was meant as a forecast; Cervantes's own allusions to Góngora and Jáuregui in the 'Viaje del Parnaso' go to show that the contents, as well as the titles, of Spanish books, were often known in literary circles previous to publication; and the *versos de cabo roto* in 'La Pícarra Justina' are convincing proof that 'Don Quixote' had passed through many hands before it finally reached the printer.

In some cases Mr. Kirkpatrick might have expanded his notes, or illustrated them, with advantage. A young student is likely to be misled by the definition of *romances* as, "strictly speaking, ballads or narrative poems composed in octosyllabic lines"; apart from any explanation as to the scheme of assonants, this definition applies only to the more or less artistic *romances* of later date, and leaves out of account the "sixteener," used in the older and more interesting ballads of epic origin. The allusion to "los tiempos y las ocasiones del Tamorlán" in 'La Ilustre Fregona' (p. 49) is doubtless due to the fact that the author, when a commissary in Andalusia, read Ruy González del Clavijo's narrative of his mission to Timur, a work first printed at Seville by Argote de Molina a few years before Cervantes took up his quarters there. The mention in 'El Licenciado Vidriera' (p. 73) of "un Garcilaso sin comento" is another reminiscence of Seville, and of the angry controversy which followed upon the publication of Herrera's 'Anotaciones' in 1580, the year that Cervantes returned to Spain from Algiers.

We turned with some curiosity to Mr. Kirkpatrick's note on the enigmatic expression "la nimerca del Asperino"; *nimerca*, a puzzle to many generations of readers, is said (p. 156) to be "an unknown word, perhaps some obsolete toper's expression: it probably means 'sharpness.'" It seems more reasonable to suppose that Cervantes first wrote the word "viveza" in his manuscript, but hastily altered it to "fuerça" when revising, in order to avoid the jingle with "grandeza" in the next line. No one familiar with Cervantes's baffling handwriting will blame the compositors for failing to read the passage correctly.

All things considered, Mr. Kirkpatrick has done his share of the work competently enough, though we could wish that he had chosen to annotate 'El Coloquio de los perros' instead of 'La Ilustre Fregona.'

FRENCH ROMANCE.

IN *The Passions of the French Romantics* (Chapman & Hall) Mr. Francis Gribble continues his series of volumes dealing with the love-affairs of the French Romantic writers. In the case of many great authors one feels that such a *chronique scandaleuse* would be out of place, but it is not so with the French writers of the early nineteenth century. The Romantic movement was essentially a reaction towards a fuller and deeper expression of individuality; the Romantic literature was a literature of personal emotion; the key-note of the period was lyricism. The Romanticists did not confine their passions to their artistic work; they were romantic not only with their lips, but also in their lives, so that an account of their emotional adventures is, in reality, a contribution to the history of literature.

Mr. Gribble has carried out his task with a light hand, and with vivacity. Where discrimination and humour suffice he is at his ease and completely successful. But there are—even among the French Romantics—love-stories which, to be adequately treated, demand depth more than delicacy, and feeling more than wit. The pride of love with Vigny, bitter and profound as the sea, the ecstasy or the intimate mystery of love with Musset are but remotely hinted by Mr. Gribble; but love that is gallant and adventurous, pathetic and graceful, or love that is founded on Bohemianism or vanity, is tactfully dissected and amusingly displayed.

Perhaps the best part of the book is the account and exposure given of the "Hugo legend." This has been done already in great detail by M. Edmond Biré, but the tale is not yet by any means well known, and Mr. Gribble retells it with verve and point. The story of Hugo and Juliette Drouet bristles with amusing incidents. It begins with Hugo presenting "the unique example of a man of genius organizing a public subscription to enable him to set up a second establishment in a style worthy of his literary position"—amongst the chief subscribers being a former lover of Juliette. A little later, when Juliette, owing to her infamous acting, was obliged to plead a "diplomatic indisposition" and retire after the first performance of 'Marie Tudor,' Victor Hugo wrote the following puff for the *Courrier Français* :—

"Mademoiselle Juliette, the beautiful and talented young artist whom the public has so often applauded at the Porte Saint-Martin, is on the point of quitting that theatre. Several other managers have offered her engagements; and Mademoiselle Juliette will probably give the preference to the Comédie Française. Her endowments and exceptional intelligence make our leading theatre her proper place."

Even this, however, did not make a popular actress of her, and she soon discovered that she "preferred the obscurity of devotion to a dazzling career on the public stage." At the time of Napoleon III.'s *coup d'état* we find her writing to Hugo the following amazing letter :—

"Never mind about me, my poor dear friend. I never love you better, and am never more certain of your love, than when I know that you are occupied with your family duties, and with the task of assuring the tranquillity and happiness of your wife and children. Pray consecrate yourself entirely, as long as you remain here, to that courageous and worthy woman. Give her every possible distraction from the cruel trials which she has undergone.....give her every consolation and joy that you can."

In spite of Juliette's sympathies with Madame Hugo's trials, she accompanied the poet to Guernsey and occupied a house adjoining his. Hugo habitually took his friends and visitors to see her, and her position was soon so well established that at a banquet in Victor Hugo's honour "Madame Hugo and Madame Drouet sat respectively on the host's right and left." The story ends with Juliette installed on Madame Hugo's death at Hauteville House, and no one venturing "to assert—at all events in accents loud enough to be heard—that the author of 'L'Art d'être Grand-père' had selected a queer companion for his grandchildren."

PIERRE LOTI's new book, *Le Chateau de la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant* (Paris, Calmann-Lévy), is one for which he apologizes in a preface, telling us it hardly should have been published, but may be his last. Most of the chapters of the volume are familiar, but not, we think, all. We include among those known one which differs from the others by being an essay of a formal kind delivered at the French Academy in connexion with the annual presentation of the Prizes of Virtue. Readers on this side of the Channel may not easily associate the author with the title of this section of the Montyon foundation; but Loti's oration pleased all who read it in those supplements of the leading Paris papers in which the choicest academic discourses invariably appear. French literary critics have recently reviewed a novel by Claude Farrère, a full discussion on which was thought by us unsuited to our pages. In two long essays, at the end of May and in the present month, M. Gaston Deschamps has undertaken an examination of Loti's two Japanese and two Turkish volumes as well as those to which we owe his Polynesian adopted name. Both articles explain that Claude Farrère has shocked even the admirers of his previous volumes by defending "Les Petites Alliées" of naval officers like Loti and himself, and extending to the morals of Toulon the indulgent standard previously applied to the treatment of similar entanglements in more distant climes. The French Academy appears to feel that its member—Loti—may pass muster when he deals with Nagasaki, but that transplantation of his principles even to the admitted beauties of Toulon scenery may be but a step towards our introduction to the worst society of Brest. One tale in this volume, 'Un vieux collier,' is a reminiscence of the original Loti and his life in a Pacific island. Though he styles the heroine "la jeune fille," she belongs to the order of "les petites alliées"; but in this volume she stands alone. The original cats of 'Le Livre de la Pitié et de la Mort' also make a posthumous reappearance. We are glad to be reminded of "M. Souris," Loti's first cat—before he was "Loti." We meet for the first time the reigning favourite, the cat of Loti's son—"Gribiche, baronne des Gouttières." Another and painful story contains a description once more illustrating the profound knowledge of the cat, in which Loti, as shown by 'The Blue Bird,' has now Maeterlinck for a rival.

Not for the first time does the literary sailor, sprung from a race of Huguenots of a western port of France, describe the old family seat. While 'La Maison des Aïeules' holds the first place, the second is occupied by the description which gives a title to the book; the scene being an unspoilt forest situate in that still more south-western part of France with which Loti is personally more familiar. Here it was that he performed

most of his naval service, and from the Basques he drew several of his most excellent tales.

Loti laments in a later page, as he often has done, the destruction of scenery and solitude by the settlement of retired shopkeepers or arrival of tourists. But he is open to the charge of attracting the many in this country who are admirers of his style, by telling them the exact situation of the Wood of the Sleeping Beauty. To the English, Loti apologizes in this volume. We hope that it may not be his last; but should his prophecy unfortunately come true, we shall part on better terms than those left by "Phila." Our author frankly tells us that, after describing us in many books, he first saw us—otherwise than in the guise of the sentry or the Cook's tourist—in July last. Further, although he came expecting to continue to be filled with a profound antipathy, "Au contraire j'y sens fléchir par degrés mes haines de race contre ce peuple, éternel ennemi du nôtre." It is perhaps unfortunate that the politeness with which the *entente* is treated in the chapter on a first sight of London does not extend to the description of the British conquest of Upper Burma, in the last paragraph of the book. But it is open to us to reply that it was the over-activity of a French consul in the "pin-prick" days which forced us to march on Ava.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title *Ups and Downs of a Wandering Life* Mr. John Long publishes a strange book from the pen of Mr. Walter Seymour. An author who alludes with perfect accuracy to his royal descents, who is a near relation of three distinguished admirals, who won the Grand Challenge for Kingston and, like his father, rowed in the Christchurch eight, enjoyed what is styled a good start in life. However given to repeating, as though connected with himself, the stalest stories, and disposed to misquote and to misspell, he may, on the whole, be trusted about family history. A remark of his seems true about himself—though not "American" :—

"Too many American story-tellers are too long-winded. They give you the name, date, family history, and place before getting to a story you heard at school."

The public will for the most part be unaware of anything to our author's discredit except what he here tells them. Although his philosophy is based on that taught by "My prophet, perhaps the greatest writer in the world—Herbert Spencer," the philosopher would hardly have approved of the career placed under his distinguished patronage. Mr. Seymour explains some of the circumstances which made him "known to the police." Questionable action at elections is regarded with tolerance by many who will pardon the account our author gives of how he conducted a chief-agency for a Parliamentary candidate. They will hardly be pleased with the tale of his connexion with the Tichborne claimant's case in which, by the way, another Seymour played a more leading part. It is the South American career, in three distinct periods, of Mr. Walter Seymour that appears by his own account of it to have been the most reprehensible. That "illustrious American" Guzman Blanco, the Dictator of Venezuela, conferred upon him the Order of "the Liberator Bolívar." When President Castro was interfered with by the French police, his secretary in an interview declared

that there must have been some mistake, for, while "Venezuela had produced many Liberators, of all of these," not excepting Guzman Blanco, "Castro was the greatest." European confidence in the Liberators who from time to time have succeeded Bolivar is not great. If we were to describe in a review the proceedings of any card-players in the terms applied to his own party by Mr. Seymour we should expect to be cast in damages by a jury; so we pass over the incidents recorded at page 224. But, that Mr. Seymour on two occasions took part in the kind of Private Warfare known as Filibustering is beyond doubt; and his company-promoting in the case of the Henriette Mine reminds us painfully of the Emma Mine of unfortunate Parliamentary history. But then we only have Mr. Seymour's word for all these and many more apparent "errors," and it is open to us to hope that "It can't be true." A remark about preparations made in advance for supporting in a way "not quite peaceable" the Young Turks has been noticed in the daily press. As the book stands, its chief interest to the historian is that it throws some light upon obscure transactions concerning the Delagoa Bay-Transvaal Railway between 1883 and 1889.

Lift-Luck on Southern Roads. By Tickner Edwardes. (Methuen & Co.)—The "Bee-Master of Warrilow," it must be conceded, is a pleasing writer. His latest work is a wilfully unconventional itinerary by a master in amateur vagrancy. The author sets out on foot from Torquay, and by the aid of some three-score lifts—now on a sweep's cart, now in a mission van, and now perilously poised on a thirty-year-old tricycle—makes his leisurely way home to the dwarf cliffs east of the Lower Arun. He has keen eyes and ears, a sympathetic heart, and some little philosophy. Of birds and flowers and nature's moods he knows much, and, though the matter of his pages is light, no chapter is without its interest.

The author would not seem to derive much from books: he writes with evident spontaneity. He has traits that recall Thoreau, and Isaac Walton, and Will Wimble; and Sussex supplies him with something of what it has lent to Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. E. V. Lucas, and Mr. John Halsham. Mr. Edwardes is a very pleasant and tolerant pagan. He is frank, and paints vividly his rare fits of despondency and discontent; he is introspective, but not to excess, as one who knows too well the dangers of self-rootedness. He can evoke humour, horror, or pathos. Among character-sketches we like those of the old pedlar, the old man of Camel who would have none of a spheroid world, and the country coal-seller. In the author we find a man very tolerant to human foibles.

In a book such as this, where the matter is confessedly light, the manner must be attractive. The author's style has happily been somewhat chastened. 'Lift-Luck' shows less of stylistic mannerism than some of his earlier work. Touches of archaism are employed with restraint. Thus equipped, Mr. Edwardes succeeds in the Virgilian art of throwing a wistful light over trivial incidents, and he is not unlike his own old ploughman (p. 55) who held a "little circle spellbound for a whole ten minutes while, for instance, he related how he had succeeded in stopping a pig." He is still, however, a trifle too sugary in places, with his liberal scattering of epithets, among which "gold," "golden," "static," and "glamorous" are generally not far to seek. He is a diligent phrase-maker, and in this

department mostly justifies himself; for example, "as cold as water-cress in a mid-winter pond," and "the sugared indolence of Wiltshire county-speech." Coining of words is free: teeth are said to "chipper" together, somebody "tittered off" down the road, and one sees peewits "keening" overhead. But perhaps these are matters of no great moment, and the book is good reading. It should be added that Mr. Edwardes's camera is a very intelligent travelling companion.

The Romance of the Oxford Colleges. By Francis Gribble. (Mills & Boon.)—The field of Oxford anecdote has been cleared by competent reapers: those who come to glean can pick up only such ears as seemed to their predecessors not worth harvesting. In his 'Romance of the Oxford Colleges' its author has little that is new to tell us, nor has he the felicity of style or gift of pithy narrative which sometimes makes things old seem new. He commemorates the worthies of each college in succession, from Elizabethan Savile of Merton down to Goldberg of Lincoln, a sporting journalist known, it appears, to recent contemporaries by the name of "Shifter." This hero we hail in Mr. Gribble's catalogue as a novelty. Perhaps, again, the feats of "Parson Jack" will commend his biography to readers not cradled in West Country lore; the "single lines" of Burgon and MacColl are worth preserving; we relish old Dr. Kettel's chastisement of an impertinent fashionable Court beauty; and learn with some amusement that Gladstone was once beaten in a contest for a Divinity Prize by Proverbial Philosophy Tupper. We can praise, not for their novelty, but for their fairness, the author's review of the Tractarian movement, and his sketch of Wesley at Oxford. But the notices of Jowett, Mark Pattison, and Pater especially, are unsatisfying; the Noetics deserved either a fuller or a less pretentious survey; nor was it necessary to draw from their oblivion the mediæval ferocities of St. Scholastica, the prehistoric scandals of Merton Gardens, or, in more recent times, what Milton calls the "foul effeminacy" of the Postlethwaite and Maule school. The Hellfire Club myth is condemned historically by its contemporary Cambridge counterpart, the scene of diabolical apparition being there laid in Trinity Street as at Oxford in Brasenose Lane. The insertion of Annus Domini in college accounts has been told of successive bursars for sixty years. Hooker's unfortunate marriage (we did not know that he was a bishop) has not much to do with Oxford. Dr. Johnson's shoes have been so often thrown away that they may claim to rest, the hunted All Soul's mallard to fold its wings, the wild boar of Queen's (Mr. Gribble omits a line in the famous Canticle) to indigest its Aristotle, in peace. We are loth to dispraise any book which comes to us in Oxford's plea; but the romance of University and Colleges has been amply and worthily delineated; well meant but uninspired and inadequate reproductions can only blur the picture.

Folk-Stories from Southern Nigeria, West Africa. By Elphinstone Dayrell. (Longmans & Co.)—This neat little volume of forty entertaining folk-tales from Southern Nigeria will find many readers who are not concerned overmuch with the meticulous observances of science. Such persons will not mind if the stories are shot at them "out of a pistol." Nevertheless, whilst he was about the business, Mr. Dayrell might just as well have told us who exactly

were his informants, what tribe and locality they came from, whether he stood in need of an interpreter, and, if so, what sort of interpreter he used, and whether variants were forthcoming and have here been reduced to a blend. If it were not too much to ask, we should have even ventured to demand of him that he should print the native words on one side of the page and a fairly literal translation on the other, with some linguistic notes packed away, let us say, in an appendix. Now that exact methods are coming into vogue in folk-lore, it is a pity to run any risk of being put aside as merely "literary." Meanwhile, it must be freely admitted that the stories bear on the face of them abundant marks of complete authenticity. It is much to the credit of a busy District Commissioner that he should thus enable others to share such insight as he can obtain into the devious ways of native thought; and it is to be hoped that the anthropological interest which is reported to be spreading fast amongst the officials of British West Africa will yield similar fruit in increasing quantity.

Mr. Lang's charming Introduction amounts to nothing less than a review of the subject-matter from the standpoint of the anthropologist; and, though we disclaim the thought *percat qui ante nos*...., it becomes a work of supererogation to provide illuminating comments. The majority of the tales are, as Mr. Lang terms them, "Just so stories," a phrase which happily does away with the necessity of any reference to "etiology." One and all, however, display "local colour" of a most interesting kind, as notably in the constant allusions to the Egbos, the heads of the secret societies, whose "juridicature" (Mr. Lang stands sponsor for the expression) is supported with all those mummeries which we are wont vaguely to associate with the notion of a "mumbo-jumbo man." No doubt there is good cause for speaking of "the reign of terror of the Egbos and lesser societies"; contemplating which Mr. Lang is moved to add, "European influences can scarcely do much harm, apart from whisky, in Nigeria." A well-informed, not to say, sympathetic, account of these secret societies, however, is yet to be written; so that it remains at least an open question whether law and order are maintained in native West Africa with more brutality or less efficiency than was seen, say, in mediæval Europe. Making allowance for the African temperament, we must take into account the good humour and good feeling manifested in these stories as *prima facie* evidence that the black man had evolved for himself the sort of government that suited him. A secret society, let us remember, may go too far. When the alligator society tried to kill Edet the drummer, the chiefs, we read, "were anxious to stop the bad society"; and they stopped it by destroying it utterly. But of such things and many others let the reader judge for himself, as this lucid, well-turned version makes it easy to do.

The Dawn of the World. Collected and edited by C. Hart Merriam. (Cleveland, Arthur A. Clark Company.)—Mr. Merriam succeeds excellently in satisfying the claims of art and science alike. The book is all that luxurious paper, clear type, and imaginative illustrations can make it. Messrs. Deming and Hittell deserve the more credit because the painter who seeks to help out the retailer of savage folk-lore has few precedents to guide him. For a convincing representation of the "First People," with their

half-animal, half-human traits, we need to go back, say, a matter of some fifty thousand years, to the cave-artists of Font de Gaume and Hornos de la Peña. A critic of parsimonious temper might possibly complain, as he turns over these pages, of sundry printer's devices to lengthen things out. No one, however, of those at any rate to whom the volume comes as a gift, is likely to find its spaciousness extravagant.

The treatment of the matter betrays the competent anthropologist. The myths are accurately ascribed to the folk responsible for them, and variants are duly recorded. The native terms of all mythological characters, as well as their English meanings, are given. The rendering is throughout simple and straightforward, without suggestion of the civilized gloss. Only twice did we rub our eyes: once when we noted that the sun enters the western hole in the sky so as to go under the earth and reappear at the Eastern hole; and again when we read that the hunter of the deer "wanted to leave some bucks....so there would be more." But, after all, either notion is possible, we presume, even at the low level of the Mewan of Central California—a people of whom we would willingly learn a great deal more before it is too late. The stories display comparatively few "motives," the Prometheus type being especially prominent. The divine personages—such as Wek-wek the Falcon, Mol-luk the Condor, and Po-ta-le the Lizard—perform their feats because of supernatural power they possess. Superior to them all in magic, however, is O-la-choo or Os-sa-le, the Coyote-man, who may be said to represent the Creator, and he is so much of what Mr. Lang would call an "All-Father" that he is likewise an almost purely benevolent being. The Wi-pa tribe, indeed, accuses him of pride, whilst the Northern Mewuk consider him selfish. In these two cases, however, Mr. Merriam supposes contamination with the beliefs of alien stocks. An interesting point is the virtue ascribed here, as in many parts of the American continent, to feathers. The Mewuk, in fact, relate that they were created out of feathers. The author, by the way, explains in a note that this belief accounts for the reverence shown to feathers by these tribes, and, in particular, for the punctilious observance of certain prescribed acts connected with the use of feather articles on ceremonial occasions, the breach of which causes illness or other disaster. Surely it is the safer rule to argue from rite as cause to myth as effect than the other way about.

The Tale of Queen Rosana and of Rosana her Daughter and of the King's Son Aulimento. Rendered into English, from the Fourteenth-Century Italian Prose Legend, by M. Mansfield. (Nutt.)—This is a very good translation of one of the numerous variations of the tale of Floris and Blanchefleur, distinguished from its fellows by a certain reticent simplicity which, like the translator, we find attractive. The Preface contains a great deal of well-chosen information as to the sources of the story and its position in mediæval Italian literature, likely to interest any student new to the subject. Altogether, this charming little volume will be alluring to the lover of romance, and satisfactory to the student of letters.

The Little Guide to Nottinghamshire. By Everard L. Guilford. (Methuen & Co.)—There was ample room for a comprehensive guide to Nottinghamshire. It is in many ways an attractive and interesting county, and such a book as this will help to remove

the general impression that its beauties are confined to "the Dukeries," and induce not a few to go further afield in this Midland shire. There are few more delightful pedestrian excursions, apart from grand scenery, than to follow the course of the Trent from the time it enters this county at the south-west until it becomes the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on the north-east. Such a walk leads through the county town, skirts Newark, and passes a series of villages, almost all of which have some particular attraction in the way of ancient church, early dove-cote, old-time dwellings of squire, farmer, or labourer encircled in well-grown timber, or open village green bordered with bright cottage gardens. Such, for instance, are the villages—to name them consecutively from the south-west—of Barton-in-Fabis, Clifton, Wilford, Holme Pierrepont, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Shelford, East Bridgford, Kneeton, East Stoke, Farndon, Averham (wholly delightful), Kelham, Holme, Sutton-on-Trent, Normanton-on-Trent, and Dunham, where the river is of great beauty. From this point northward, for another fifteen miles as the crow flies, the Trent skirts the Lincolnshire border, passing by Gainsborough on the opposite bank. This stretch of the river is not so interesting as the passage across the county, but it has several beautiful bends, and verges on one or two villages of exceptional interest, such as Laneham and Littleborough.

If the pedestrian has Mr. Guilford's useful little volume in his pocket, the pleasures of such walks as these will be much intensified. The concise information in its pages shows a genuine first-hand acquaintance with Nottinghamshire at large; we have tested it severely, and can find nothing of any importance omitted. The book is one of the best of a good series. There are just one or two matters which might be corrected in a subsequent edition. For instance, in the introductory account of antiquities, sepulchral brasses are said to be extant in only eight parishes, and in one of these cases the brass is in private possession. To these eight, at least three should be added, namely, Clifton, Strelley, and Wollaton.

Visitation of England and Wales.—Vol. VIII. Notes. Edited by Frederick A. Crisp. (Privately printed.)—Mr. Crisp's 'Visitation of England and Wales' proceeds as rapidly as the laborious nature of the work permits. The eighth volume of the series is now before us, and we feel assured that no book of British Pedigrees has ever been compiled with more care and exactness. The arms of the several families, whenever they occur in the records of the Heralds' College, are given, but otherwise are not acknowledged. In many cases we find reproductions of seals and autographs. The greater number of the pedigrees belong to the less noteworthy families among the gentry; some, indeed, at the beginning are described as yeomen, though, as we run our eyes down the pages, we find them rising to a higher position.

The account of the Allix family is among the most interesting in the volume. They were settlers in England who had fled from Normandy on account of having embraced the reformed religion. Peter, the third in the pedigree, whose father and grandfather bore the Christian name of Israel, was born at Alençon. He came to this country as a settler in 1685, and seems to have been a man of great learning, since he was created D.D. of Cambridge in 1690 and of Oxford

two years later. In a quotation he is stated to have been "universally esteemed the greatest master of his age in Rabbinical learning." This was probably true so far as Great Britain was concerned, but it may be fairly questioned whether he had not contemporaries on the continent who were at least his equals. Mr. Crisp gives a very interesting certificate of denization of Peter Allix. We believe it to be printed for the first time from the original, which is preserved among their family documents in the possession of one of his descendants. The certificate was issued to Allix and his family in 1687/8 by the notary Thomas Hayward, from which it appears that the father's name and that of his wife and children occur in "Letters Patents of Denization granted by our sovereign Lord King James the Second under the broad seal of England" in the third year of his reign. It is satisfactory for several reasons that this document has been rescued from oblivion. Another paper from the same source is well worthy of notice. It is a declaration by the English bishops urging Allix to publish an edition of the councils of the church viewed from the Protestant standpoint.

Mr. Crisp has given the maternal descent of Barbara Spooner, wife of William Wilberforce of anti-slavery fame, and we find for seven generations Barbara handed down in direct succession. If it had been a common name, such as Anne, it would have caused but little surprise; Barbara, however, though occurring at an early date, does not seem ever to have been much used in England, notwithstanding that it is widely spread in various forms in nearly all Christian lands. That it was rarely employed in this country seems proved by the fact that in the list of the dedications of the churches in ten of our English counties the name of St. Barbara does not occur in a solitary instance. Had it not been for the death of Barbara, the daughter of William Wilberforce, at twenty-two years of age, the chain would probably have been carried one link further.

The name of Catherine Vermuyden, daughter of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutchman who undertook the drainage of Hatfield Chase in the reign of Charles I., may possibly be of interest to Yorkshire antiquaries. She married Thomas Babington of Somersham, but no date is given.

There are very few male names to be found here that indicate Puritanism, but female designations with which we are unfamiliar occur oftener than was to be expected. For example, in the Wheler pedigree there occurs a woman bearing the name of Fresilina, which we have not met with elsewhere. She died in 1696, aged eighty-five. In the Coke pedigree there was a Minola, who was buried at Holkham in 1627.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have begun a new Library Edition of the 'Works of Walter Pater' in ten volumes with *The Renaissance: Studies in Art and Poetry*. The edition is, both in print and binding, worthy of the author, who has had so considerable an influence in moulding the thought and style of those who came after him. Reprinted many times 'The Renaissance' first appeared in 1873, and this edition includes the 'Conclusion' omitted in the second issue, which is some of Pater's most characteristic writing. When the book first appeared, we recognized its remarkable quality, and, though much more is now generally known of the marvellous movement which it celebrates in different phases, it may still afford, as we

said, for some "keys to new regions of thought"; while others will resume their delight in a master of prose.

THE same firm are publishing new editions of Mr. J. W. Fortescue's *History of the British Army*, of which vols. i. and ii. are before us. Mr. Fortescue's admirable work is already attaining the rank of a classic reached in a different line by his 'Story of a Red Deer.' It is very satisfactory to have such an historian to carry on our high traditions of writing on military affairs.

A PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH AT CAMBRIDGE.

AN important meeting was held at the House of Lords last Wednesday, Lord Tennyson being in the chair, to initiate an appeal for the endowment of a chair of English Literature at Cambridge. An executive committee, proposed by Sir Alfred Lyall, and seconded by Mr. Birrell, was duly elected to carry out this purpose.

That Cambridge, pre-eminent the *alma mater* of English poets, should lack such a professor, has long been a strange anomaly, and there is every hope that the representative body which assembled to rectify this omission will remove the reproach. Oxford, and even other English universities which lay stress on technical education, are better off in this respect, while American Universities have a multitude of professors who are engaged in the teaching of English.

The fact that the public fails to realize is that the University itself is poor. From the University Chest, "full of spiders," as Catullus put it, there is no help to be expected. But it was clear from the character of the proceedings last Wednesday that Cambridge men both inside and outside academic circles, are unanimous in feeling the want of proper endowment for English Literature, and resolved to make it good at no distant date.

The speeches of Lord Tennyson, the Earl Crewe, the Master of Peterhouse (representing the Vice-Chancellor of the University), Prof. Skeat (a veteran scholar whose single-handed efforts have achieved all that has been done for the cause hitherto), and Mr. Gosse emphasized a deficiency which should really need no emphasis, and on which we have dwelt more than once. As the last-named speaker said, Cambridge needs a man who will do such work as Prof. Dowden is doing at Dublin, and Prof. Raleigh, himself a Cambridge man, at Oxford.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES.

WE recorded briefly last week the death of Sir George Newnes at the age of fifty-nine, which took place on Thursday last in his house at Lynton. Sir George was the son of a Nonconformist minister, and was educated at the City of London School with a view to a business career. After working at a warehouse in London, he went to Manchester, and it was there that in 1881 he started his paper *Tit-Bits*, embodying an idea for which he found little support at first, but which rapidly proved an overwhelming success. *Tit-Bits* soon had a crowd of imitators, but held its own by means of offering valuable prizes, one of which revealed the talents of Mr. C. A. Pearson. The invention of insurance coupons afforded a further impetus to its progress.

In circulation (which seems the only test of merit for such publications) *Tit-Bits* has long had formidable competitors, and other papers have done more, perhaps, since Sir George began, to create a taste for popular reading which is regarded as innocuous. Another of Sir George's schemes in company with Mr. W. T. Stead was *The Review of Reviews*, in which he had long ago given up his share. A third venture, *The Strand Magazine*, hit the popular taste at once, making use of the general development of photography which has been a feature of recent years, and adopting that ideal of the "bright and chatty" which the public wants. These last words represent the aim, resolute attention to which has made several fortunes. The man in the street (it would be more accurate to say the man in the train) wants anecdote, not art; gossip, not accuracy; amusement, not instruction, or instruction in such a form as may save him the trouble of thinking. He wants also pictures of everything and everybody, including himself and his favourite sport. The addition of a chance to win money by his own wits makes an irresistible appeal.

With such popular successes, however, Sir George was not wholly concerned. When *The Pall Mall Gazette* became a Conservative organ in 1893, he founded and maintained *The Westminster Gazette*, which has a well-deserved reputation for appealing to the man of cultivated tendencies as well as the politician of Liberal views. Here, too, are competitions, but they are actually concerned with English prose and poetry, and the Greek and Latin which are no longer regarded as the distinguishing mark of the literary man.

The firm of Newnes also gave to the world, besides the ordinary output of novels and the like, more than one series of cheap and excellent books such as the "Caxton Series," "Newnes's Pocket Classics," and an attractive series of "Lambskin Classics," which was both well illustrated and bound, and, further, undefaced by advertisements.

Sir George Newnes, who was made a baronet in 1895, had many interests besides publishing. He was in Parliament for a time, and was a keen sportsman in many ways, doing good service as President of the British Chess Club. He was largely responsible for sending Herr Borchgrevink to the Antarctic regions, and his energy and resource put the beauties of Lynton within the reach of many who would otherwise have never seen them.

SALE.

ON Monday, June 6th, and three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold a further portion of the well-known Philipps collection of manuscripts and autograph letters. Among the most important lots were: Albertus Magnus, *Episcopus Ratisbonensis super Ysayam prophetam*, fifteenth century, 15*l*. *Apocalypsis: Passio sanctorum Eustachii, &c.*, twelfth century, 26*l*. Two hundred letters from Italian scholars and authors of the fifteenth century, 15*l*. 15*s*. Bede, exposition of St. Luke, twelfth century, 26*l*; the same, *Ecclesiastical History*, twelfth century, 91*l*. Bible, thirteenth century, 18*l*. G. Boccaccio, *Nimphale d'Ameto*, fifteenth century, 15*l*. The same, *Teseida*, fifteenth century, 102*l*. *Breviarium Latinum*, fifteenth century, 16*l*. *Rivelationi de Christo a la sposa sancta Brigida*, fourteenth to fifteenth century, 51*l*. Papal bulls, sixteenth century, 20*l*. *Statuta ordinis Carthusiensis*, fifteenth century, 17*l*. *Fra Domenico Cavalcha, specchio di Croce, &c.*, fifteenth century, 13*l*. Papers relating to the Channel Islands, 12 vols., eighteenth century, 18*l*. Another collection, 13 vols., 18*l*; another, 18 vols., 23*l*. 10*s*. Charters of monasteries of various countries twelfth to seventeenth century, 101*l*.

Cronica, Sermones, &c., thirteenth century, 31*l*. 10*s*. Cartulary of the Monastery and town of Swadlincote, 52*l*. Armorial bearings, drawn up by Sir E. Dering, seventeenth century, 22*l*. Charters relating to Kent, copied by the same, 1626, 22*l*. German-Latin Dictionary, fifteenth century, 56*l*. *Psalterium pro horis diurnis*, fifteenth century, 17*l*. 10*s*. Household Accounts of Eleanor, daughter of Edward II. on her journey to Verlie for her marriage with Reginald, Earl of Gelders, 1332, 47*l*. Itineraries of Judges in the County of Northampton, 1329, 29*l*. 10*s*. Treaty of Marriage between Edmund Duke of York and Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, 1364, 140*l*. Prorogation of the same Treaty, 1364, 26*l*. Life of St. Sola, by Ermenricus, tenth century, 70*l*. *Æsop's fables*, in Venetian dialect, fifteenth century, 21*l*. Eucherius, *De significatione Latinorum nominum*, eleventh century, 17*l*. *Eutropii et Pauli diaconi Historia Romana*, fifteenth century, 35*l*. Cartulary of the University of Ferrara, fourteenth to fifteenth century, 40*l*. Cronica del Abadia Fiorentina, 1418-60, 21*l*. 10*s*. Florentine families and their arms, sixteenth century, 35*l*. Franciscan MSS., fifteenth century, 20*l*. 10*s*. Letters relating to the French Revolution, 10 vols 1789-1815, 25*l*. 10*s*. German Coats-of-arms, sixteenth century, 30*l*. 10*s*. Another collection, seventeenth century, 51*l*. Hermann Grefgen, *Lives of Saints*, 18*l*. 5*s*. Anselm, *On Original Sin, &c.*, twelfth century, 15*l*. Pedigree of the Habsburg Family, 1540, 26*l*. Commission given by Philip le Hardi to the Visdame d'Amiens and others to conclude a Treaty of Commerce with England, 1404, 41*l*. Agreement of Henry V. with John of Burgundy not to make Terms with Charles VI. of France, 1416, 40*l*. *Lives of Saints, &c.*, thirteenth century, 36*l*. St. Hugh of Lincoln, *Life, Canonization and Translation*, 1511, 71*l*. Johannes Trevirensis, *opera et annales Monasterii Sanctæ Barbaræ*, 2 vols., 1590, 18*l*. Jacobus de Junterbock, *Works*, fifteenth century, 18*l*. 15*s*. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, correspondence, 2 vols., 1690-1728, 29*l*. G. G. Leibnitz, *Forty-one Autograph Letters*, 1679-1712, 86*l*. Lucan, *Pharsalia*, twelfth century, 27*l*. Sigismund Pandulph Malatesta, *Isottalus Liber*, fifteenth century, 15*l*. 10*s*. Cartulary of the Abbey of Malmesbury, thirteenth to fourteenth century, 21*l*. Chronicle of Marco Polo, thirteenth century, 20*l*. Ancient Medical Recipes, sixteenth century, 19*l*. 10*s*. Lorenzo dei Medici *Rime e Poesie*, fifteenth to sixteenth century, 52*l*. Missal, fourteenth to fifteenth century, 26*l*. Correspondence relating to Monmouth's Rebellion addressed to the Earl of Abingdon and his Chaplain, 1685, 32*l*. Otloh Monachi Vita Sancti Wolfgangi, eleventh century, 106*l*. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, twelfth century, 85*l*. Persius, *Satires*, fifteenth century, 42*l*. Francisci Petrarchæ *Epistole*, fourteenth to fifteenth century, 61*l*. *Poems, &c.*, of the time of Charles I., 50*l*. Metrical Northern English Homilies and Tales, fifteenth century, 61*l*. Jacopo Hellini, *Original Census of the Population of Rome under Leo X.*, 54*l*. Werner Royelinc, *Works*, 1500-1501, 31*l*; the same, *Commentary on the Hebrews*, St. James, and St. Peter, 1500, 15*l*. 15*s*; the same, *Life and Works of St. Paul*, fifteenth century, 41*l*. *Sanctorum Legendæ, Sermones per annum*, twelfth to thirteenth century, 46*l*. *Statuta Angliæ*, fourteenth to fifteenth century, 46*l*. Visitation of the County of Surrey, 1623, 31*l*. *Thesaurus Pauperum*, with an MS. in the Limousin Dialect, thirteenth century, 34*l*. Wolfgang Treffer, *Works*, sixteenth century, 19*l*. 19*s*. Cartulary of the Monastery of Saint Maximin at Treves, fifteenth to sixteenth century, 49*l*. The Original Treaty which terminated the war of Chioggia, 1381, 520*l*. Entry Book of Warrants, &c., addressed to the President and Council of the Welsh Marches, 1591-1623, 18*l*. 18*s*. John Wickliffe, *Sermons*, fifteenth century, 45*l*. Sir Robert Southwell, *Correspondence*, 3 vols., 1659-1700, 27*l*. Richard Gascoigne, *Genealogical Collections*, seventeenth century, 20*l*. 10*s*. Cartulary of the Monastery of St. John at Beverley, fifteenth century, 138*l*. The total of the sale was 5,959*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Browne (Rev. G. F.), *Boniface of Crediton and his Companions*, 6*l*.
Based on lectures delivered in the Cathedral of Bristol in 1906. The book contains seventeen illustrations.
Clarke (Henry Lowther), *The Last Things*, 6*d*.
A series of addresses published under the direction of the Tract Committee.

Curtis (Edward Lewis) and Madsen (Albert Alonzo), *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Chronicles*, 12/
In the International Critical Commentary Series.
Maclean (Douglas), *The Battle round a Creed*, 1/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bond (Francis), *Wood Carvings in English Churches*, I. *Miscellaneous*, 7/6 net.
Laurie (A. F.), *Greek and Roman Methods of Painting*, 2/6 net.
Some comments on the statements made by Pliny and Vitruvius about wall and panel painting.
Medallion Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Plates CXI.-CXX.
A publication of the British Museum.

Poetry and Drama.

Binns (Henry Bryan), *The Wanderer and other Poems*, 1/ net.
Some of these poems have appeared in different periodicals.
Cawein (Madison), *The Shadow Garden* (A Phantasy) and other Plays, 6/
Feaver (J. W.), *Poems*, 1/6 net.
Manning (Frederic), *Poems*, 3/6 net.
Newbolt (Henry), *Collected Poems, 1897-1907*, 1/
In Nelson's Library.
Shakespeare, *Complete Works*, Vol. V. *Much Ado About Nothing and As You Like it*, Vol. VI. *Twelfth Night*, and *Measure for Measure*.
The Caxton Edition, with introductions by various hands, annotations and coloured illustrations.

Music.

Mildmay (Aubrey N. St. John), *Sea-Room*, A Vancouver Empire Song, 50 cents net.
Second impression revised from original edition.

Bibliography.

California University Bulletin of Publications, May.
Nottingham Public Libraries and Natural History Museum Committee Report, 1909-1910.

Philosophy.

Dewey (John), *The Influence of Darwin on Philosophy, and other Essays in Contemporary Thought*, 6/ net.
Essays by a Professor in Columbia University.
Epochs of Philosophy; *The Philosophy of the Enlightenment*, by John Grier Hibben, and *Stoic and Epicurean*, by R. D. Hicks, 7/6 net each.

Political Economy.

Baker (C. Ashmore), *Rates*, 2/6 net.
A comparison and analysis of the revenue and expenditure of Boroughs and Urban District Councils of ten thousand or more inhabitants (England and Wales).
Talonis (Lex), *The Economic and Financial Conditions in the United States*, 6d. net.

History and Biography.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), *The House of Quiet*, an Autobiography, 1/ net.
New edition in Mr. Murray's 'Shilling Library' of this effective book.
Broxap (Ernest), *The Great Civil War in Lancashire (1642-1651)*, 7/6 net.
Historical Series, No. X. of publications of the University of Manchester.
Gatacre (Beatrice), *General Gatacre, the story of his Life and Services, 1843-1906*, 10/6 net.
An account of the General's career by his widow, containing portraits, maps, and illustrations.
Gribble (Francis), *George Sand and her Lovers*, 2/ net.
New edition of a work published in 1907.
Kennedy (Admiral Sir William), *Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor, Fifty Years in the Royal Navy*.
New edition in a new 'Standard Library,' for notice see *Athen.*, May 5, 1900, p. 559.
Lorey (Eustache de) and Sladen (Douglas), *The Moon of the Fourteenth Night*, 16/ net.
Being the private life of an unmarried diplomat in Persia during the Revolution, with 38 illustrations from old Persian prints, Persian newspapers of the Revolution time, and photographs.
Low (Sidney J.) and Pulling (F. S.), *The Dictionary of English History*, 9/ net.
A revised edition. Containing fourteen full-page plates.

Madras Government, *Selections from the Records: Dutch Records*, No. 7, *Memoir of the Departing Commander Cornelius Breekpot*, delivered to his successor the Worshipful Titular Governor and Director-elect, Christian Lodewijk Senff, on the last day of February, 1769, 1/3; and *Dutch Records*, No. 8, *Diary kept during the Expedition against the Zamorin from December 4, 1716, to April 25, 1717*, copied by Rev. P. Groot, 3/6.

Racowitza (Princess Helene von), *Autobiography*, 12/6 net.

Translated from the German by Cecil Mar. The relations of the Princess with Lassalle and others make an interesting story.
Silburn (P. A.), *The Governance of Empire*, 9/ net.

By a colonial writer whose "desire is to present a colonial view of the Imperial idea," and, secondly, to arouse in the United Kingdom "greater interest and pride in the Empire beyond the seas."

Wadleigh (Henry Rawley), *Munich: History, Monuments, and Arts*, 6/ net.

The first half of the book deals with the history of Bavaria, the second with the architecture and art of Munich, while the appendix gives some account of the preparations for the Passion Play at Oberammergau this year.
Wilson (John), *Autobiography: Memories of a Labour Leader*, 5/ net.

With an introduction by the Dean of Durham and an appreciation by the Bishop of Durham.

Geography and Travel.

Alpine Profile Road Book of Switzerland and Adjacent Portions of the Tyrol and the Italian Lake District.

Maps, similar to those in the well-known "Contour Road Books," with gradients; notes on the passes, and tables of distances and elevations, compiled and edited by R. H. U. Ellis.
Bicknell (Ethel E.), *St. Ives, Cornwall*, with its surroundings, 1/.

A handbook for visitors and residents, published by the Homeland Association.
Bird (Isabella L.), *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*, 1/ net.

New edition in Mr. Murray's "Shilling Library" of an excellent book.
Chambers (Julius), *The Mississippi River, and Its Wonderful Valley*, 15/ net.

With eighty illustrations and maps.
Franck (Harry A.), *A Vagabond Journey around the World*, 15/ net.

Illustrated with over a hundred photographs.
Motor Trips from London and Paris at a glance, 1/ net.

The book contains many maps.
Ross (Dr. Ludwig), *A Journey to Cyprus* (February and March, 1845).

Translated from the German by Claude Delaval Cobham.
Travel and Exploration, Vol. III., January-June, 1910.

An illustrated monthly of travel, exploration, adventure, and sport, edited by Eustace Reynolds-Ball.

Sports and Pastimes.

Encyclopædia of Sport and Games, Vol. I., Part 1, 1/ net.

Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, a new and enlarged edition with illustrations in colour and black and white.

Foster (R. F.), *Pocket Guide to Solo Whist*, 6d.

Education.

Farrington (Frederic Ernest), *French Secondary Schools*, 7/6 net.

An account of the origin, development, and present organization of secondary education in France.

Philology.

Classical Review, June, 2/ net.

Lindsay (W. M.), *Early Irish Minuscule Script*, 5/ net.

No. VI. of St. Andrews University publications.

Postgate (J. P.), *Dead Language and Dead Languages*, with special reference to Latin, 1/.

A striking inaugural lecture delivered by Prof. Postgate before the University of Liverpool on Friday, December 10, 1909.

Zoega (Geir T.), *A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic*, 10/6 net.

School Books.

Baker (W. M.) and Bourne (A. A.), *Public School Arithmetic*, with Answers, 4/6.

In the Cambridge Mathematical Series.

Burke (Edmund), *Reflections on the French Revolution*, 1/6.

Edited with introduction and notes by A. J. Grieve, in Dent's Series of English Texts for Schools.

Heaton (Ellis W.), *The Senior Scientific Geography*, 5/ net.

Pendlebury (Charles), *Exercises and Examination Papers in Arithmetic, Logarithms, and Mensuration*, 2/6.

Seventh edition, revised and enlarged.
Select English Classics, Old Ballads, and Seventeenth Century Characters, 4d.

Selected by A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Wolff (Jetta S.), *Les Français d'Aujourd'hui*, 1/6. In Arnold's School Series.

Science.

Butler (Samuel), *Unconscious Memory*, 5/ net.

New edition, with an introduction by Prof. Marcus Hartog.

Hastings (Somerville), *Summer Flowers of the High Alps*, 7/6 net.

Illustrated by reproductions from direct colour photographs by the author.

Hewitt (C. Gordon), *The House Fly, a Study of its Structure, Development, Bionomics, and Economy*.

Biological Series, No. 1 of publications of the University of Manchester.

Pedley (R. Denison), *Dental Disease and the Medical Profession; their Relationship to Public Health*.

Reprinted from *Public Health*, February, 1910, the journal of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Pycraft (W. P.) and Kelman (Janet Harvey), *Nature Study on the Blackboard*, Vol. I., 7/6 net.

With numerous illustrations.

Steel (R. Elliot), *Practical Electricity and Magnetism, a First Year's Course*, 2/.

Fiction.

Beach (Rex), *Going Some*, 6/.

The story of a house party of a Western Ranch.

Beardmore (G. Russell), *The Career of Freda*, 6/.

Tells of a girl's selection of freedom and what she made of it.

Bindloss (Harold), *Rancher Carteret*, 6/.

One of Mr. Bindloss's studies of enterprise in colonial regions.

Day (Holman), *The Ramrodders*, 6/.

A story of political life in America with an ending of romance.

Ferguson (Emily), *Janey Canuck in the West*, 6/.

A picture of life in Western Canada.

Hans Andersen's *Fairy Tales*, 6d. net.

New edition.

Hopkins (Everard), *Lydia*, 6/.

Deals with suburban recreation and love.

Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: *A Beleguared City*, by Mrs. Oliphant; *Dr. Claudius*, by R. Marion Crawford; *Mamma*, by Rhoda Broughton; *Mrs. Lorrimer*, by Lucas Malet; and *The Solitary Summer*.

All new editions.

Meredith (George), *Diana of the Crossways*, and *The Tragic Comedians*, 7/6 net each.

In the new Memorial Edition.

Merrick (Leonard), *The House of Lynch*, 7d. net.

New edition.

Moore (F. Frankfort), *The Laird of Craig Athol*, 6/.

Deals with the rightful heirship to Scottish estates.

Murdoch (Gladys H.), *Sterling Silver*, 6/.

A tale full of incident, powerfully though crudely written.

Warden (Florence), *The Colonel's Past*, 6/.

The story includes blackmail and love.

General Literature.

Dickensian, The, June, 3d.

French Idioms and Expressions for Every-day use, 6d.

Alphabetically arranged by H. M. Maitland.

Guyot (Yves), *Socialistic Fallacies*.

Higgs (Mary) and Hayward (Edward E.), *Where Shall She Live? The Homelessness of the Woman Worker*, 1/6 net.

Written for the National Association for Women's Lodging-Homes.

Horniman Museum and Library, *Forest Hill, Eighth Annual Report, 1909*, 1d.

Housman (Laurence), *Aricles of Faith, in the Freedom of Women*, 6d. net.

By an eloquent supporter of the Suffrage Movement.

Macphail (Andrew), *Essays in Fallacy*, 6/ net.

Montgomery (Helen Barrett), *Western Women in Eastern Lands*, 2/ net.

An outline of fifty years of woman's work in Foreign Missions.

Railton (George S.), *Day by Day in the S.A.*

A brief account of Salvation Army Work in various countries, with a preface by General Booth.

Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, Proceedings, July 18 to 24, 1909. Williams (Garfield), *The Indian Student and the Present Discontent*, 6d. The book is based upon a paper read by Dr. Garfield Williams before the Calcutta Missionary Conference.

Pamphlets.

Healey (Sir Charles E. H. Chadwyck), *Church Property*, 1d. A paper read before the Cranleigh branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Montgomery (Bishop), *Advice to Churchmen about to emigrate*, 1d. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee. Saleeby (C. W.), *Alcohol and Parenthood*, 1d. Issued by the Church of England Temperance Society.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Leger (Augustin), *La Jeunesse de Wesley, L'Angleterre Religieuse et les Origines du Méthodisme au XVIIIe Siècle*.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Courcelle-Seneuil (J.-L.), *Les Dieux Gaulois d'après les Monuments Figurés*, 5fr. Diehl (Charles), *Manuel d'Art Byzantin*, 75fr. Roman (J.), *Inventaire des Sceaux de la Collection des Pièces Originales du Cabinet des Titres à la Bibliothèque Nationale, Vol. I*.

History and Biography.

Bagnault de Puchesse (M. le C^{te}), *Lettres de Catherine de Médicis, Vol. X. Supplement*, 1537-1587. Colleville (Comte de), *Un Crime du Second Empire: Le Guet-apens de Castelfidardo*, 3fr. 50. Debisdour (A.), *Recueil des Actes du Directoire Exécutif, Vol. I*. Ebersolt (Jean), *Le Grand Palais de Constantinople et le Livre des Cérémonies*. Preface by M. Charles Diehl and plan by M. Adolphe Thiers. Ebersolt (Jean), *Sainte-Sophie de Constantinople, Étude de Topographie d'après les Cérémonies*, 4fr. Weichinger (H.), *La Guerre de 1870: Causes et responsabilités*, 2 vols., 15fr.

Philology.

Dodgson (E. S.), *Epistola ad Hebræos: Le Verbe Basque*, 8/ net.

General Literature.

Audigier (C.), *Pour la Terre, a novel of village life*, 3fr. 50. Cahon (A.), *Les Picards: Scènes de la vie picarde à l'époque des Communes*, 3fr. 50. Gyp, *Les Petits Joyeux, Roman dialogué*, 3fr. 50. Quantin (Albert), *Histoire Prochaine, Roman Socialiste*. Schwab (R.), *Regarde de tous tes yeux*, 3fr. 50.

* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

AMONGST the articles in the July issue of *Chambers's Journal* are the following: 'In the Footsteps of Thackeray's Denis Duval,' by Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor; a collection of letters from readers of over 70 years standing; 'The Americanisation of Canada,' by Mr. R. L. Jefferson; 'The Paris Booksellers on the Quays,' by Mr. J. G. Horn; and 'The Lion and the Tiger,' by Captain J. H. Baldwin.

LADY F. M. MACRAE has written an account in the form of a story, of a trip to the West Indies and back which will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock entitled 'Under the Burning Sun.' The author gives a brief description of the islands visited.

A NEW edition of 'The Book of the Dry Fly,' by Mr. George A. B. Dewar, will be

published this year, and will contain much fresh matter. A revised version of the same author's 'Wild Life in Hampshire Highlands' is also due next spring.

'OUR Heavenly Home: Love Hereafter' is the title of a new work on the future life by Mr. W. N. Griffin announced by the same publisher.

WITH regard to the announcement last week of an American edition of Penn's work, Messrs. Longman inform us that they will publish in the autumn 'A Quaker Post-Bag,' which is a selection of letters from William Penn to Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough Hall, Derby, 1693-1742, with some others, selected and edited by Mrs. G. Locker Lampson. These letters have lain at Barlborough in Derbyshire for more than two hundred years, and are now printed for the first time.

THE CONCORDANCE SOCIETY, which is due to American enterprise, has during the last year made good progress. The 'Concordance to Wordsworth' undertaken by Prof. Lane Cooper and a number of collaborators has been finished, and is to be published at once by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Every present member of the Society who has paid his dues up to May 1st will receive a copy of this concordance free of charge. It is obvious that this arrangement has involved a good deal of unselfish and devoted labour. The Society has before it schemes that cannot be undertaken until the list of members is largely increased. Work so permanent and valuable ought to appeal to many scholars; so we add that the Secretary of the Society is Mr. C. G. Osgood, Jun., of Princeton University.

THE recent sale of a further portion of the Philipps collection of MSS. noted elsewhere contained very few specimens of English official documents, abstracted at some time or other from the offices of Records or State Papers. Apart from a few "snipped" autographs, the only suspect items appear to be the State Paper Office and Privy Council Records removed or retained by a seventeenth century Secretary of State and an eighteenth century law officer respectively, together with an entry book of the Council of Wales and at least one original fifteenth century treaty. On the other hand many local archives on the continent appear to have suffered directly or indirectly from the enterprise of a former generation of collectors.

A LIFE of Emilie Gabrielle du Châtelet is to appear this month under the title of 'An Eighteenth Century Marquise.' Mme. du Châtelet's relations with Voltaire and Saint-Lambert render her biography of especial interest. The book, which is by Frank Hamel, will be issued by Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co.

THE library of the late Mr. Thomas Gray of Glasgow, which Messrs. Sotheby will sell on Tuesday week, contains a number of rare early tracts and Americana. The pamphlet, 'New England's Crisis' from the first press of Boston (Mass.), 1676, is so far the only one that can be

traced. There is also a volume of very rare early seventeenth century tracts of American interest. Mr. Gray also obtained many early English printed books from the presses of Wynkyn and Pynson. The 'Thre Kynges of Coleyne,' printed at Westminster (no date) by the former is one of the few examples which have come down in a clean and perfect state; another rarity from the same press is the Alanus, 'De Parabolis,' 1510. There are a few books from early continental presses.

WE apologize sincerely to our readers and to all concerned for a bad mistake in our review last week of 'A Narrative of the Siege of Delhi,' in which "Grant" appears for "Griffiths" several times after the opening sentence.

THE World Missionary Conference of 1910 which is assembled in Edinburgh this week and next will have a permanent record in the shape of nine volumes giving a digest of two thousand papers. The ninth and last volume will afford an account of the conference itself. Some 1,200 delegates are in attendance from every branch of the Christian Church over the world, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Bishop of Birmingham, and several representative Nonconformists.

MANY frequenters of Messrs. Sotheby's rooms will hear with regret of the death of Mr. George Snowden, who had been associated with the firm since 1873. Mr. Snowden, who was 57 years of age, died on Saturday last. He underwent an operation about a fortnight ago, and there was every prospect of his recovery until within a few hours of his death.

A PAN-CELTIC CONGRESS will be held in Brussels during the last week of August in the grounds of the International Exhibition. The chief Celtic Societies and learned bodies engaged in Celtic studies in all parts of the world will be represented by delegates.

THE French Bourse Nationale Littéraire, created a few years ago, and in the gift of the Société des Gens de Lettres, has this year been awarded to a poet, after three ballots. The prize of 3,000fr. goes to M. Maurice Levaillant, who is a native of Normandy, and has published two volumes of verse, 'Le Miroir d'Étain' and 'Le Temple Intérieur,' which appeared a month or so ago.

ONE of the last of those who remembered Goethe has passed away in Dr. Karl Reinhold, whose death in his eighty-eighth year is announced from Weimar. He formed a link with the past in more senses than one, for he was the son of the philosopher Ernst Reinhold, and a great grandson of Wieland.

THE death in his eighty-second year is announced from Innsbruck of the historian Ludwig Rapp. His chief works are indispensable to the student of Tyrolean history. Among his most important works are 'Königin Magdalena von Oesterreich,' 'Eine Jakobiner Verschwörung in Tirol,' and 'Hexenprozesse in Tirol.'

SCIENCE

Totemism and Exogamy. By J. G. Frazer.
4 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

DR. FRAZER'S fourth volume remains to be considered. This consists partly of notes and corrections, some of the notes being miracles of condensed information. It also contains an Index (which we have tested and can pronounce well-nigh perfect), together with eight invaluable maps. The first half of the book, however, stands out by itself as intrinsically the most important section of this immense work taken as a whole. For here we have Dr. Frazer's "summary and conclusion." To describe it as a summary is, perhaps, hardly accurate. We are not asked to reconsider the ethnographic facts as brought within the compass of a bird's-eye view. Moreover, these concluding observations may be said in some measure to exceed the limits of the preliminary survey of the facts, inasmuch as exogamy, the nature and origin of which is now discussed at length, was before treated incidentally, and only as it is found in those regions where totemism likewise occurs. In short, this so-styled summary is rather an analysis, which as such seeks to extricate what is typical in regard to each of two closely interwoven institutions.

It is left, indeed, a more or less open question whether in different places and at different times similar social needs have been independently met by similar devices; or whether the types in question belong to a strictly natural, as distinguished from a merely artificial or conceptual, classification—in other words, whether each is a single organic growth. The interest, in any case, is wholly in origins. The type sought is the original or "primitive" type. Now there are those champions of a sociological method who have accused British anthropologists in general of substituting unconsciously for that *formule d'ensemble* of the historian, which should correspond to some gradual development actually observable in the world of fact, a pseudo-historic and merely logical representation of how something corresponding merely to a concept, or even to a mere name, sprang spontaneously into being; which mode of origination, they allege, is regular in aetiological myth, but rare in nature. Can Dr. Frazer, then, be accused of succumbing to this alleged national weakness? Scarcely. Three volumes of solid fact are offered to the plodding framer of historic "ensembles" that he may wreak his best or worst upon them. Afterwards, Dr. Frazer is surely entitled to meditate somewhat speculatively and, if you will, abstractly concerning a possible starting-point of this or that determinate development.

The mind needs in such matters what philosophers call a limitative conception—something for thought to rest on when perforce it must cry pause to itself. Possibly there may not be much "historicity"—the critics of British anthropology are welcome to the word—about the origin imputed to totemism by Dr. Frazer, because so many factors, ignored by him, must be taken into account before a purely embryonic totemism can become totemism proper. Exogamy, on the other hand, is held by him to have first taken shape under conditions which, if rightly divined, involve a kind of sudden and spontaneous origination such as historians are bound to recognize—namely, the kind that consists in an individual act of creative genius. These two speculative explanations, then, will be examined presently.

First, however, it is necessary to note that in thus dissociating totemism and exogamy, so as to provide each with a specific origin, Dr. Frazer waves the flag of revolution. Whatever may be the final verdict on his views, it is at least a great merit on his part to have exposed a tacit assumption, a traditional piece of question-begging, to which anthropology may be said to have been subject ever since these entwined topics were first brought into notice by McLennan. Is totemism cause and exogamy effect, or is it the other way about?—such is the question to which scholars have hitherto been wont to address themselves, utterly ignoring the possibility that the two are not causally connected at all, but at most historically conjoined. It is not, however, as a possibility, but as a live actuality, that the essential independence of the two institutions is proclaimed by Dr. Frazer. His ace of trumps, as might be expected, is the well-known Arunta system in which a flourishing totemism coexists, but in no way combines, with an exogamic arrangement of four or eight matrimonial classes. The stock retort is that this system cannot at any rate be primitive, since the Arunta indulge in so many exogamous divisions, whilst their neighbours, the Urabunna, manage with only two. Hereupon, however, Dr. Frazer produces a second ace of trumps—we apologize for the metaphor—and that, as it were, from his sleeve, inasmuch as some of the most interesting of Dr. Rivers's new facts from Melanesia are "early information." The Banks Islanders have totemism, as Dr. Frazer defines it, and they have exogamy of the simple two-class kind; and the two are kept perfectly distinct from one another. Here, according to Dr. Frazer, we have a pure case; we touch the truly primitive at last. Nor is this the end of his proofs. He holds otherwise a fairly strong playing hand, consisting partly of instances of totemic peoples apparently without exogamy, and partly of exogamous peoples who apparently know not totemism. On the other hand, there remains the coexistence or coincidence of the two institutions in a vast majority of cases to be explained away. And having said

so much, or rather so little, on this fundamental theme we must pass on.

Totemism, then, being in origin distinct from exogamy what was this origin? Dr. Frazer repeats, with amplifications, his conceptional theory of 1905. To put this theory in a sentence, totemism originated in the fancy of mothers during their pregnancy. Thus in Arunta society, where the procreative function of the male is said to be, or to have lately been, unknown, it is the custom for each mother to suppose her child to enter her from one of many stocks and stones that are severally associated by tradition with a group of totemic ancestors—kangaroos, emu-men, and so forth. Here, however, the mother's whim is consistently subordinated to the social routine. In the Banks Islands we find a state of things far less organized, and hence, according to the theory, far more primitive. If a Mota woman sitting down in her garden or in the bush or on the shore finds an animal or fruit in her loin cloth, her gossips tell her that she will bear a child, who will be like the animal or fruit, nay, will in some sense be it, since that which was found in her loincloth was clearly supernatural, and will enter into her as soon as ever it happens to be lost to sight. Further, the child may not eat of the animal or plant during the whole of its life, this act being seemingly regarded as a kind of cannibalism, and held to be fraught with disasters such as that of going mad. The child, moreover, takes after its conceptional totem, being hot-tempered, if a hermit crab, or, if a wild Malay apple, having a round belly. Totem and taboo at this stage are individual merely; there is no inheritance of them, no handing of them on to a family or kin. How that may have happened the theory does not say very explicitly. On these grounds the upholders of a more concrete and sociological method may be tempted to say that the superstition found at Mota (even if it be a rudiment and not a vestige—totemism in the making, and not totemism degenerated into a bit of old-wife's lore) is not enough by itself to explain the origin of totemism, because a non-hereditary totemism "falls short of the type"—is not the finished article. At this juncture, however, the American school of anthropologists are likely to come to Dr. Frazer's rescue; for they have always insisted that, on their continent at all events, the individual totem—and this we may be said to find at Mota—preceded and produced the clan-totem, which, for various reasons, some of them nominalistic, is usually assumed to be the typical form. There is much more that we would fain say about totemism, but again we pass on.

Exogamy, according to Dr. Frazer, originated in the act of some primitive legislator who, finding his folk dimly and vaguely prejudiced against marriage between near kin, contrived a drastic tabulation of prohibited degrees by bisecting the tribe—matrilinal or patrilineal,

it matters not which—so that brothers or sisters married “out”—that is, the one out of reach of the other. A further division into four ruled out marriages between parents and children. Not that there was ever much danger of mother mating with son. But, when fatherhood as such was unrecognized, yet the mother's husband or husbands nevertheless came somehow within the range of the feeling against near marriages, it became necessary to wall off all the older generation as a whole from contact with the younger. Finally, in some cases subdivision was carried further still so as to debar first cousins from intermarriage; though at this point legislation well nigh ran ahead of the primitive instinct against incest, since unions between first cousins are in some parts of the world positively encouraged by custom. So much, then, for the originating causes, or rather reasons, of the two-clan, four-clan, and eight-clan matrimonial systems of Australia; where the scheme is more regular than in other parts of the world—so regular, in fact, that, as Dr. Frazer urges with considerable plausibility, its artificiality leaps to the eye, no watchmaker's masterpiece bearing more plainly the stamp of human design. As for the objection that a Moses or a Lycurgus could not well be indigenous to primeval Australia, Dr. Frazer takes shelter behind the great authority of Howitt and Prof. Baldwin Spencer, who say that they have themselves known native leaders capable of contriving reforms hardly less radical than the one here postulated. Much, of course, is still left crepuscular by Dr. Frazer's theory. The nature and source of the primitive prejudice against incest are very sketchily indicated. The barest hint is given of how the wide distribution of the system of exogamous classes is to be explained. In particular, what may seem to many the crux of the whole matter, namely, the question how exogamy and totemism came to be normally associated, is met with the rather casual suggestion that, after clan exogamy had been carried so far as to offer a man in some cases but a beggarly choice of wives, totemic exogamy might have been substituted as the milder and more generous rule. Still, Dr. Frazer's theory has at least the merit of being exceedingly clear and straightforward, so far as it goes. Its critics will term it purely schematic. But Dr. Frazer has shown how, on his view that is just what the Australian system is—schematic to the last degree, and none the less human for that.

It remains but to add that the style in which both the terminal essay and the remaining portions of this encyclopædic work are written is a direct reflex of the thinker and the man, instinct as it is with a golden simplicity, candour, and charm. In these days Anthropology is becoming more and more scientific; and Science has an ugly daughter named Jargon. Dr. Frazer successfully avoids the use of ill-favoured technical terms. So far as we have observed, he has coined but one new word, “the sororate.” This is

the custom of marrying the wife's sister, being parallel to the well-known “levirate,” the custom that the *levir*, or husband's brother, should marry the widow—not, as the undergraduate explained it, “a pious obligation imposed on members of the House of Levi.”

In short, Dr. Frazer's literary canon would seem to be: Savages are simple folk; therefore let us try to write simply about them. His faithful observance of this rule enables him to appeal at once to experts and the “grand public.” If Dr. Frazer's critics wish to bring the world over to their side, they must first learn the art of expressing themselves in an idiom no less pure than his.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL. — June 9. — Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: ‘The Distribution of Velocity in the β -Rays from a Radio-active Substance,’ by Mr. J. A. Gray; ‘On the Decrease of Velocity of the β -Particles on Passing through Matter,’ by Mr. W. Wilson; ‘The Rate of Emission of α -Particles from Uranium and its Products,’ by Mr. J. N. Brown; ‘The Accumulation of Helium in Geological Time—IV,’ by Prof. R. J. Strutt; ‘The Effect of Small Traces of Moisture on the Velocities of Ions Generated by Röntgen Rays in Air,’ by Mr. R. T. Lattey; ‘On the Variation with Temperature of the Viscosities of the Gases of the Argon Group,’ by Mr. A. O. Rankine; ‘The Effect of Pressure upon Arc Spectra, Part II., No. 4, Gold,’ by Mr. W. G. Duffield; and ‘On Radiation in a Gaseous Explosion,’ by Prof. B. Hopkinson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — June 9. — Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—A paper by Dr. Robert Munro was read on ‘A Cemetery of the Bronze Age Discovered at Largs, Ayrshire.’ In one stone cist covered with a single slab were seven cinerary urns placed upright, all of the same flower-pot form, and belonging to the latest period. Other cineraries had ornament and a overhanging lip, of the early period of cremation, and one urn is said to have contained an axe-hammer of diorite. Still earlier burial rites were illustrated by the Haylee stone cist, which contained a drinking cup with a brachycephalic skeleton, and a chambered cairn, also at Haylee, which contained remains of about thirty skeletons in a ring, with one in the centre. The inhumations seemed to be earlier in the Bronze Age than the burials after cremation.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on ‘A Roman Stone Coffin and other Burials at Old Ford’ as bearing on the course of the Roman road from Staines to Romford. This ran virtually in a straight line outside the walls of London, and its passage of the Lea was marked by the Roman tile-paving of the ford found recently a little south of the point where the outfall sewer crosses. The coffin found in Old Ford station yard, the cremated burial found at the end of Wick Lane, and the coffin found behind the police station at the east end of Bethnal Green Road, all adjoined this line, the Roman custom being to bury beside the main roads, and other burials showed there was a cemetery between Roman road and Tredegar road.

Another paper by Mr. Reginald Smith dealt with striated neolithic flints found at Icklingham, of which specimens were exhibited by Dr. Allen Sturge and himself. Large numbers of flints, humanly worked and generally patinated white or blue, had been found on the surface of fields not long under cultivation, and the majority bore scratches of various kinds, divided by Dr. Sturge into six groups which could be given an approximate chronological order by a study of those with two or three human workings and corresponding patinations. The flint was of the hardest chalcidonic quality, and the scratches were deep furrows, surface abrasions, white bruised lines, and parallel hair-lines hardly visible to the naked eye. What seemed to be the oldest were also deeply inostained, but neither the stains nor scratches could be explained by contact with iron in farming operations. Flint or one of the few harder substances, under great pressure,

would account for the striation, which on palæolithic specimens would be explained by glaciation; and Dr. Sturge's theory of minor glaciations after the Ice Age of the boulder clays was one that received some support from the postglacial changes of climate as indicated by Mr. Lewis's work on Scottish peat-deposits and Mr. Clement Reid's researches at Hoxne and elsewhere in Britain. Mr. Thos. George exhibited, in illustration of the paper, a selection of neolithic flints recently found near Northampton, with scratches and surfaces virtually identical with those from Icklingham.

ENTOMOLOGICAL. — June 1. — Dr. F. A. Dixey, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. W. Boyd, E. Garcke, H. O. Holford, Count Birger Morner, Messrs. C. W. Mason, M. E. Mosely, R. Tait, Jun., F. W. Terry, F. V. Theobald, C. H. Rudge, and Miss C. Rudge, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Commander J. J. Walker exhibited examples of *Ceuthorrhynchides mixtus*, Muls., and *C. pilosellus*, Gyll. taken by him during May last at Tubney, Berkshire.

The Rev. F. D. Morice showed a specimen of *Clavelia pompiliiformis*, Luc., the only fossorial wasp with pectinated antennæ, taken by him this spring in Oran, Algeria; also examples of the saw-fly *Phymatocera alerrima*, Klug, with photographs of the insect in the act of ovipositing on “Solomon's Seal,” and gave an account of the way in which the saws are employed for the purpose. Instead of cutting vertically the saws are turned sideways.

Mr. H. Main brought for exhibition an empty larva skin of the glow-worm, *Lampyrus noctiluea*, with a living pupa, which was seen to be intermittently luminous.

Mr. L. Newman showed a case containing a long and varied series of *Ematurga atomaria* bred from a melanic female and a dark typical male at Bury, Lancashire. It was noticeable that the melanic and semi-melanic forms predominated among the offspring. Mr. Newman also exhibited two doubtful hybrids of *Agriades thetis* (*bellargus*) \times *A. coridon*, taken wild in North Kent, June, 1909, which he said resembled examples taken on the same spot about sixteen years ago by the late Mr. E. Sabine; also ova *in situ* of *Sesia andreniformis*; Mr. A. E. Tonge showing a photograph ($\times 26$) of the same.

Mr. O. E. Janson showed a remarkable gynandromorphous example of *Goliathus gigantius* and other Cetoniidae recently collected by Mr. E. Brown in Uganda, British East Africa, including both sexes of the rare *Formasimus rufus*. Nearly all the species exhibited were West African forms, proving the great similarity of the central African fauna, extending over a district of two to three thousand miles across that continent.

The Rev. G. Wheeler brought for exhibition a case to illustrate the wide range of variation of *Smerinthus populi*, bred from identical parents taken in Lancashire; also a curious pale dwarf example of *S. ocellatus* from the same locality.

Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited specimens of a beetle of the family Chrysomelidae, *Crosita altaica*, found by a poultier at Bournemouth in the crop of a pheasant from Russia. He remarked on the brilliancy of the metallic coppery-red and green colours, held by some authorities to be “warning-colours.”

Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited specimens of the spring emergence of double-brooded *Agriades coridon*, which were taken at various places in the St. Tropez district of the Riviera, at various dates from April 23rd to May 11th. All displayed considerable variation, but appeared to be of one race. In each place where the species appeared *Hippocrepis* was present over areas of only a few dozen square yards, so that it was remarkable how the butterfly could maintain itself. Dr. Chapman also showed the larvae of *Thestor ballus* in the last instar, feeding on flowers of *Ulex europæicus*; a larva of *Agriades coridon* var. *constantis*, from eggs laid at St. Maxime at the beginning of May, and now in the third instar; and a living imago of *Callophrys avis*, Chpmn., a somewhat belated specimen, emerged June 1st, 1910; the delay no doubt due to an unsuccessful attempt at forcing in February.

Dr. K. Jordan exhibited a live specimen of a species of *Truxalis* obtained by him at Portimão, South Portugal. Also some living larvae and the cocoon of a moth, *Diplura loti*, found on *Cistus* in the Serra de Monchique, Algarve, South Portugal, on May 13th. They resemble the caterpillar of *Eriogaster lanestris* so closely that a generic separation is hardly justified.

Mr. Hamilton H. C. J. Druce communicated some notes received from Mr. J. C. Moulton, of the

Sarawak Museum, on the association of a Homopteron with a Lycaenid butterfly observed in Borneo.

The following papers were read: 'Mr. A. D. Millar's Experimental Breeding of *Euridia*,' by Mr. R. Trimen, 'Notes on the *Scolidae*,' and 'New Fossorial Hymenoptera from Australia,' by Mr. R. E. Turner, 'On the position of the *Rhopalosomidae*, with description of a second new Species,' by Mr. C. Morley, 'Descriptions of Malayan Micro-Lepidoptera,' by Mr. E. Meyrick, and 'On the Specific Distinctions between *Achraea lycoa*, Godt., and *Achraea johnstoni*, Godm.,' by Mr. H. Eltringham.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—June 8.—The President, Prof. A. H. Sayce, in the chair.—Mr. F. Legge, read a paper on 'The First Egyptian Dynasty and Recent Discoveries,' in which he showed by the evidence of a fresh fragment of the Palermo Stone and by Dr. Neville's excavations at Abydos that the Horus-name of Menes had not yet been found, and that most of the other so-called identifications of the early kings required revision. In the discussion which followed, Mr. H. R. Hall, M. Jequier, and the chairman also spoke. Prof. Sayce also gave a very interesting account of his late travels in Nubia and of his finds in the Sudan. At the Atbara he discovered an inscription of Tazéna king of Axum of about the 4th century A.D. in which is described the overthrow and conquest of Kush or Ethiopia, and the setting up of the throne of the conqueror on an island at the mouth of the river which Prof. Sayce thinks he has identified. He also described his excavations at Meroe with Prof. Garstang where he found remains of a civilization founded upon, but quite distinct from, the ancient Egyptian. The Meroites, according to him, attained a high standard of excellence in iron work, glass work, and faience, in this last branch of art equalling the best of European artists. He describes that art generally as being strongly reminiscent of the Greek—although at least three hundred years earlier than the time of Ptolemy's roter, and the people themselves as having light complexions, high foreheads, straight noses, and thin lips. He also claims to have identified all the alphabetical signs in the Meroitic hieroglyphs.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—June 6.—Paper on 'The Inspection and Testing of Engineering Materials and Machinery,' by C. V. Biggs.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 9.—Sir Wm. Niven, President, in the chair.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Composition of Finite Screw Displacements,' by Mr. G. T. Bennett, 'On Geiser's Method of Generating a Plane Quartic Curve,' by Miss M. Long, 'On Differential Equations with Fixed Branch Points,' by Prof. M. J. M. Hill, 'The Generation of Cubic Curves by Polar Pencils of Lines,' by Mr. W. P. Milne, 'The Constitutive Equations of Material Media in Electrodynamics,' by Mr. E. Cunningham, (1) 'A New Method in the Theory of Integration,' (2) 'On Semi-Integrals and Oscillating Successions of Functions,' by Dr. W. H. Young, 'The transformation of the Equations of the Theory of Electrons for Quasi-Stationary Motion,' by Mr. H. R. Hassé.

FOLK-LORE.—June 1.—The President, Miss C. S. Burne in the Chair.—The President, in opening the meeting, referred to the great loss of the Society in the sad death of Mr. Alfred Nutt, a member since its foundation, and one of its greatest workers. A paper by Mr. F. Fawcett entitled 'Okidal, a method of killing among the Muppan, a hill tribe of Wynad, Malabar,' was read. Okidal is a secret method of putting a man to death adopted by the Muppan for certain social offences, ocular proof of the deed and the consent of the other men of the aggrieved man's clan being first necessary. The victim is tracked down, when alone in the forest, by four or five men, and stunned by a blunted arrow. Sharp, but not severe, blows are then methodically struck in succession on his elbows, ribs, back, ankles, throat, abdomen, and head, after which an oath having been extracted from him that he will divulge nothing, he is assisted home. Death usually ensues in seven or eight days. If the relatives of the deceased discover that death is due to okidal, it is their duty to retaliate on the murderers, getting rid of one each year. The paper also gave particulars of the ceremonial attaching to death and funerals among the Muppan. Mr. Fawcett exhibited a blunted

arrow and a club used for okidal and presented these to the Society's collection at Cambridge.

Mr. T. C. Hodson afterwards read a paper on 'Some Naga Customs and Superstitions.' He said that each Naga village as a rule was independent and self-contained, but that here and there occurred a group subordinated to a more powerful one. Each village contained a number of clans, not less than three, marriage being forbidden within the clan. The clan comprised usually a number of families owning separate houses, though in some villages the bachelor's hall still remained. The custom of head-hunting obtains and is regarded as proof of physical maturity and fitness for marriage. Among the Tangkhul Nagas, a man holding office would be succeeded by his son on the latter's marriage. All communal rites are accompanied by food tabus, followed by feasts at which men and women cook and eat apart. All events of importance are celebrated by *gennas* or tabus, the importance of the event determining the duration of the *genna* and the extent of its operation, some being imposed on the household only, while others may affect a whole group of villages. Birth is not an important event socially, its *genna* affecting the parents alone. There is a *genna* also for the birth of a young domestic animal, which in some cases is the same as that for the birth of a child. The birth *genna* may be longer and stricter for the father than for the mother. Amongst other household *gennas* are those for name-giving, ear-piercing, and hair-cutting. Marriage *gennas* are also private, but the clans of the contracting parties take part. The death *genna* affects the whole clan and perhaps the whole village.

Dr. Gaster, Mr. Skeat, Mr. Tabor, and others took part in the discussion which followed.

Among the exhibits were a collection of talismans and a shrine from India shown by Mr. A. R. Wright.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 6.—Mr. G. E. Moore, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. T. E. Hulme, D. L. Murray, and H. A. P. Sadov-Pittard, were elected members. Mr. Sydney Waterlow read a paper on 'Some Philosophical Implications of Mr. Bertrand Russell's Logical Theory of Mathematics.' The paper had two principal objects: (1) to explain in outline the way in which Mr. Russell proves, in his book 'The Principles of Mathematics,' that the notions of infinity and continuity, as defined in modern mathematics, involve no contradictions; and (2) to examine the philosophical consequences of this proof. While admitting that Mr. Russell's proof that infinity is possible has no direct bearing on the question 'What is the nature of what exists?' he suggested that some of Mr. Russell's arguments were perhaps capable of making probable a certain universal hypothetical proposition of the nature of reality—the proposition, namely, that, if anything exists, then it is either an indivisible term or a whole composed of indivisible terms. Mr. Russell's theory of relations perhaps pointed to this conclusion, and he accordingly set forth the reasons which Mr. Russell gives for holding that relations are genuine entities and that they are external to their terms. The paper was followed by a discussion in which Mr. Russell replied to the criticisms of the paper.

FARADAY.—Fifty-first Meeting.—May 31.—Mr. W. Murray Morrison in the chair.—The following nominations for the Officers and Council (1910-11), to be elected at the Annual meeting on July 12th, were announced:—President, Mr. James Swinburne; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. C. Claudet, S. Z. de Ferranti, R. T. Glazebrook, F. W. Harbord, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Ernest Solvay, Prof. James Walker. Treasurer, Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin. Council, Messrs. E. J. Bevan, Bertram Blount, W. R. Cooper, Dr. J. A. Harker, Prof. A. K. Huntington, Dr. T. M. Lowry, Messrs. Robert L. Mond, W. M. Morrison, H. K. Picard, Dr. G. Senter.

Mr. J. W. Hinchley read a paper entitled 'Some Practical Experience of the Sherardising Process,' which was followed by a discussion.—Part I. of a paper, 'Thermic Reactions in Vacuo' was contributed by Mr. F. E. Weston and Mr. H. Russell Ellis.—Mr. E. B. Pridoux communicated a paper entitled 'Relations between Critical Temperature, Boiling-Point, and Thermal Expansion of Phosphorus Pentachloride.' Dr. Cecil H. Desch communicated a paper entitled 'Note on the Composition of Eutectic Mixtures.'—Mr. C. V. Biggs and Mr. W. P. Digby exhibited and gave a short demonstration of: (1) apparatus for the rapid determination of the resistance of liquids; (2) apparatus for the determination of the specific resistance of oil.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 8.30.—'Features of Alpine Scenery due to Glacial Protection,' Prof. E. J. Garwood.
Tues. Faraday, 8.—'Studies in the Electrometallurgy of Ferro-Alloys and Steel,' Mr. Paul Girod; 'The Failure of the Light Engineering Alloys, particularly the Aluminium Alloys,' Mr. E. P. Law.
Wed. British Numismatic, 8.—Ordinary Meeting.
—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Recent Developments of Telegraphy and Telephony,' Sir John Gavey. ('Jumps Forrest' Lecture).
Thurs. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Excavations about the site of the Romano-British town at Silchester, Hants., in 1909,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
—Royal, 4.30.—'The Damping of Sound by Frothy Liquids,' Mr. A. Mallock; 'Dispersion of Light by Potassium Vapour,' Prof. P. V. Sevan; 'Additional Refractive Indices of Quartz, Vitreous Silica, Calcite and Fluorite,' Mr. J. W. Gillett; 'The Absorption Spectra of Sulphur Vapour at Different Temperatures and Pressures and their relation to the Molecular Complexity of the Element,' Mr. J. I. Graham; 'The Wave-Making Resistance of Ships, a Study of certain series of Model Experiments,' Dr. T. H. Havelock.

Science Gossip.

THE Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the year 1908 has just been received at the India Office. In addition to the statistics relating to the general community it gives full returns of sickness and mortality among European and native troops, as well as prisoners. The report deals with the part of India under direct British administration which in the year named contained a population of 226,409,600. The total deaths numbered 8,653,007, and the births 8,554,427, with a consequent decline of about 100,000 in the population. This was the more remarkable as there were over a million fewer deaths from plague as compared with 1907—the totals being 113,888 as against 1,166,223. On the other hand, there were about a million more deaths from fever—the figures being 5,424,372 in 1908 as against 4,464,881 in 1907. Cholera also increased from 408,102 in the earlier period to 591,725 in the later.

ALARMED by the increased fever mortality, the Government of India held in 1909 an Imperial Malaria Conference, and a summary of its resolutions and recommendations is added in the present volume. One of the proposals is the extirpation of the mosquito (*Anopheles*), in so far as it may prove practicable. Greater facilities for obtaining quinine in malarial areas are recommended, and with this end in view it is proposed to increase the cultivation of cinchona. The campaign to reduce the mortality from fevers, especially those of a malarial nature, is one of the most important enterprises on which the Government of India is at present engaged.

A COMMUNICATION from Mr. Knox Shaw of the Khedivial Observatory, Helwan, Egypt (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 4418), shows that the tail of Halley's comet was nearest the earth about midnight by Greenwich time on the 20th ult., some fifteen hours after the comet itself was nearest us, on account of the curvature of the tail. At that time the earth was nearly four millions of miles south of the plane of the comet's orbit; and though the tail was more than twenty millions of miles in actual length, its breadth was probably not sufficient for it to involve the earth, which it would have done, if straight or nearly so.

THE Report of His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope (Mr. S. S. Hough) for the year 1909 has been received. The new transit-circle was in regular use throughout the year. A new apparatus for measuring stellar spectra, designed by Dr. Halm to give direct readings of wave-lengths, has been constructed and extensively employed in the measurements of photographs of

stellar spectra. Provision has been made for the daily photography of the sun to supplement the series of photographs taken at Greenwich; the Dallmeyer photoheliograph, which was dismantled and sent to England for improvements, was returned and brought into use early in the present year. In addition to the regular meridian observations, the heliometer has been applied to observations of the major planets at the time of opposition, and the equatorials to casual phenomena, especially occultations. The Victoria telescope has been devoted to the photography of the spectra of stars, principally with a view to the determination of radial velocities between 30° north declination and the south pole. Much work has been accomplished with the astrophysical telescope and laboratory, chiefly in continuation of the programme of the photography of Kapteyn's selected areas, and the occasional repetition of the plates involved in the *Carte du Ciel* programme. The meteorological and seismological observations have been continued. No important change has occurred in the staff, and Mr. Hough speaks highly of the way in which the work of the observatory was carried on during his absence in Europe.

THE *Journal and Transactions* of the Leeds Astronomical Society contains some interesting papers. Mr. Hawkes (editor) communicates one on observations of Mars during the last opposition, at which changes of appearance were noticed in the *Solis Lacus*, the *Syrtis Major*, and the south polar cap. Markings were seen, but nothing like the spider-web-like net work of thin dark lines shown on some charts. The instruments used were a 12 inch silver-on-glass reflector, and the 18½-inch Calver of the Cecil Duncombe Observatory. Several articles are quoted from contributions by Mr. Whitmell and Mr. Elgie, the latter relating chiefly to Halley's comet as seen at Leeds. Mr. Whitmell writes on the green flash, and gives a reminiscence of that majestic object, Donati's comet of 1858. The present President of the Society is Dr. Forsyth.

FINE ARTS

The Mediæval Hospitals of England. By Rotha Mary Clay. With a Preface by the Bishop of Bristol. Illustrated. (Methuen & Co.)

This volume forms the eighteenth of "The Antiquary's Books," and is second to none of them in value and interest. The Bishop of Bristol is so well known as a sound and discriminating scholar that the strong words of praise with which the book opens led us to expect a thorough piece of literary workmanship; nor is the expectation in any way disappointed. Dr. Browne says:—

"The mass of the material collected is remarkable. Still more remarkable is the evidence of the very large part played by Hospitals—in the widest senses of the word—in the social life of the people of this land in the earlier Middle Ages. For the fuller understanding of the social life of our ancestors, this book contributes information

of the most luminous character. It will serve also as an example and a pattern for young and earnest students of real history, the history of ordinary human beings rather than of generals and kings.... As a book of reference for readers and writers, this treatise on the mediæval hospitals of England ought to hold a distinguished place."

A vast amount of material has been brought together in these pages from a great variety of little-known printed sources, as well as from manuscripts, and the orderly and concise arrangement makes the volume eminently readable and of real worth for purposes of reference. In less skilful or painstaking hands, there would have been considerable danger of confusion. As it is, there is an occasional but pardonable overlapping in some of the chapters. Various sections deal with hospitals for the wayfarers and the sick, for the feeble and the destitute, and especially for lepers; whilst others discuss the founders and benefactors, the ruling household, the inmates, the dwellings, the care of the soul, the care of the body, the hospital funds, and the relations with Church and State. In the latter part of the book there is a long section on hospital patron saints, followed by an invaluable list of foundations, arranged under counties, wherein the locality, dedication or description, date, founder, and patron are all set forth in parallel columns.

In the Introduction Miss Clay is as clear and definite as in the work itself:—

"At the outset it will be well to make clear what the hospital was, and what it was not. It was an ecclesiastical, not a medical, institution. It was for care rather than cure; for the relief of the body, when possible, but pre-eminently for the refreshment of the soul. By manifold religious observances, the staff sought to elevate and discipline character. They endeavoured, as the body decayed, to strengthen the soul and prepare it for the future life. Faith and love were more predominant features in hospital life than were skill and science."

It cannot fail to surprise many to learn, as a result of Miss Clay's labours, that there existed upwards of 750 of these charitable institutions in mediæval England, and this apart from not a few undoubted hospitals within monastic walls. It has long been known by the better instructed that the amount of church accommodation provided in mediæval England was far in excess, in proportion to the population, of that which is now extant in this part of Christendom, even if we add that provided by the "Free Churches" to that of the Establishment. We are, however, too apt to indulge in self-laudation as to the provision made by the present generation in the way of hospitals for the sick and infirm in London as well as up and down the country. It is, therefore, a wholesome corrective to our pride, and ought to prove a distinct stimulus to our liberality, to reflect that we are far behind our ancestors in this form of Christian relief. True, many of these ancient houses were but small; thirteen was a favourite number of infirm inmates, as with houses

at Carlisle, Exeter, Gloucester, and Reading, symbolic of our Lord and the Twelve Apostles; but other establishments were on a much larger scale. Thus St. Giles's in London provided 40 beds, Harbledown near Canterbury 180, Sherburn, Durham, 65, St. Nicholas', York, 40, Thanington, Kent, 25, and Dover and Plymouth each 20. To bring home to our minds the extent of hospital accommodation in old England, when possessed of 750 foundations, it must be remembered that the total population during most of the period concerned was considerably less than that of London at the present day.

It is difficult to say which is the most interesting part of this fascinating book, with its many unexpected and quaint pictures of the past; but probably that which is most thorough and useful in imparting full information, and correcting popular blunders, is the section relating to leprosy. There were at least 200 hospitals originally occupied by lepers, though the term was a wide one, and occasionally covered a variety of loathsome skin diseases. It is impossible, however, to deny that England was at one time flooded with actual leprosy; two such authorities as Sir J. Simpson and Dr. G. Newman are convinced that the disease existent in this country was for the most part true leprosy (*elephantiasis Græcorum*). From the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century English leprosy was at its worst; it was inconsiderable in the fourteenth century, rare in the fifteenth, and extinct by the sixteenth century, except in the extreme south-west of our island.

After studying these pages, we feel compelled to abandon the current notion that leprosy was introduced from the East by returning Crusaders. Not a few persons have read, with some secret enjoyment, Voltaire's biting sarcasm (written when compiling his article for the 'Philosophic Dictionary' on Christendom and the Holy Land):—"all that we gained in the end by engaging in the Crusades was the leprosy; and of all that we had taken, that was the only thing that remained with us."

It is, however, clear that there were lepers in England before the Conquest as well as in early Norman days. At least two leper-houses were established within twenty years of the Conquest, and before the first Crusade. The two earliest-known leper hospitals were those of Harbledown and Rochester, both of which were founded before 1100. The last stronghold of English leprosy was in the West of England, possibly owing to its numerous ports. St. Margaret's, Honiton, was refounded about 1530; and a new leper-house was built at Newton Bushell, near Exeter, in 1538,

"for the releff of powre lazar-people whereof grete nomber with that disease be now infectid in that partis, to the grete daunger of infection of moche people.... for lacke of convenyent houses in the county of Devonshire for them."

A good deal later in the same century it was reported that "for a long time

there had been a great company of leazar-people at Bodmin."

Miss Clay does not shrink from giving a terrible picture of the solitary leper by the roadside with clapper and bell, and it is not surprising that many men, irrespective of the higher calls of Christian charity, were moved to supply him with shelter. His loathsome state is still further emphasized by reproductions of several representations of the leazar from early illuminations. In the hospitals, for the most part, the leper was well tended in every way, so far as the sciences of medicine and sanitation had then advanced; and the feeding, clothing, and firing were as a rule on a generous scale. At Sherburn, Durham, which was, however, on an exceptionally liberal plan, the inmate received daily a loaf and a gallon of beer, meat three times a week, and on other days eggs, herrings, and cheese, besides, butter, vegetables, and salt. Moreover, in most hospitals there was a distinct improvement in diet on festivals. The church feast days at Sherburn numbered twenty-five; at Michaelmas there was a goose for every four persons. Nevertheless many lepers declined to enter hospitals, for therein the inmates were under fairly strict discipline, and observed definite religious rules.

The evidence in early days concerning the danger of infection from leprosy is curiously conflicting, but in those times the shrinking from lepers seems to have been chiefly due to a natural repugnance. The popular opinion, however, as to the contagious nature of the disease began to take strong hold towards the close of the twelfth century. The Westminster canon 'De Leprosis' declares emphatically that lepers cannot dwell with healthy men. Municipal documents abound, as time goes on, ordering the exclusion of lepers from specific cities and towns, through dread of contagion, as in the cases of London, Bristol, Norwich, and Gloucester. Parochial clergy afflicted with leprosy were removed from their cures, or suspended from all ecclesiastical functions. Clement III. ordered that leprous clergy, thus removed, should be supported from the fruits of their benefice. Philip, the leper-priest of St. Neots, Cornwall, was allowed 2s. a week and 20s. a year for clothing; he was permitted to retain the best chambers in the vicarage, except the hall; and the rest of the house was partitioned off for the curate, the doorway between them being walled up.

The Office for the Seclusion of a Leper from the healthy, translated from the Sarum Manual, as set forth in an appendix, is a pathetic document. The priest led the leper to the church, where he heard mass on bended knees beneath a black cloth set upon two trestles, "after the manner of a dead man." Subsequently the priest cast earth on each of his feet with a spade, saying: "Be thou dead to the world, but alive again unto God." After comforting him with diverse Scriptures, the priest conducted him forth to the fields, and finally imposed

upon him a series of very definite prohibitions, all of which were pregnant with the idea of contagion. He was forbidden, *inter alia*, ever to enter a church, mill, or bakehouse, or to go into a market or any kind of assembly; to wash his hands or belongings in any spring or stream of water; to go out without his leper's dress; or to touch anything he wished to buy, otherwise than with a rod or staff; and he was ordered, when on a journey, not to return an answer to any who questioned him, till he had gone off the road to leeward; never to go through a narrow lane lest he should meet some one; and never to touch the posts of any footway until he had put on his gloves.

We are glad to note that the absurdity of giving the name of "lepers' windows" to the old low-side windows of chancels is here pointed out. The practice implied is shown to be "difficult and irreverent, and in many cases physically impossible."

The author particularly requests information as to any additions or corrections to the long list of hospitals at the end of the volume. After careful scrutiny, one omission only has been detected of a house that has never, we believe, appeared so far in print; at all events, it escaped the diligence both of Tanner and the editors of Dugdale's 'Monasticon.' Records of a Northampton hospital dedicated to St. Mary have lately been discovered among the uncalendared parts of the Close Rolls of Henry III. by the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, Rector of St. Peter's in that town.

The bibliography on the whole subject of these hospitals—including general works, records, registers, monographs in the *Transactions* of societies, and works on leprosy—is remarkably full, and will be of genuine service to historical students and topographical writers. One omission is to be noted in the last of these divisions: no mention is made of a useful brief essay on English leper-houses by Mr. R. C. Hope, printed some few years ago at Scarborough.

The illustrations—seventy-eight in all add much to the volume. Their collection and selection must have been a work of no small labour. The views of hospitals, both ancient and modern, and the plans of the different styles of buildings and arrangement, are excellent. Mr. J. Charles Wall is to be congratulated on his careful reproductions of a considerable number of hospital seals.

Miss Clay's methods in the production of this book are so thorough that we hope she will investigate some other by-way of English social history.

FAIR WOMEN AT THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

In spite of a popular title this exhibition is pre-eminently æsthetic in its appeal, indeed, a definite curiosity as to the technique of painting is almost demanded of the visitor who should face these two hundred odd exhibits, hardly one of which offers any interest in subject matter beyond what is

inherent in equal degree in the face of the first person one might meet in the street. Very few of the painters here represented have consented to humour the popular idea that the beauty of a portrait is in any way bound up with the good looks of the sitter. Beauty to them is everywhere, and it is for proclaiming this gospel that the more modern movement in art is a thing of public utility. It asks the spectator to accept an odd and specialized vision, but makes good the claim by demonstrating that this painter's vision is clairvoyant, getting closer to essential reality than the literal vision which most of us are accustomed to. It is not necessary to call as witnesses the greatest masters. We have seen a boldly drawn head on a poster in a railway carriage which made the passengers seem tame and unreal by comparison in the more concentrated significance of every trait.

If, therefore, latter day picture exhibitions demand of their patrons a greater interest in the art of painting than at one time the layman was deemed to possess, that painting has itself developed into something more exciting—something which stimulates the beholder to use his eyes in an enterprising and constructive manner. Of the infinite variations of tone and colour recorded on the retina, we can take cognizance of very few. The phenomena we choose to observe and the relations in which we conceive them are largely dictated by utilitarian reasons, and selection of this sort is what we imply when we speak of a man with a "literal outlook," though, as a matter of fact, a process of abstraction has taken place. So far as our act of vision is æsthetic, it is induced far more than most people suppose by the suggestion of artists. We seek in nature for what we have admired in pictures, but it is conceivable that the great painters of the past would have supplied a clearer guide to the trick of seeing in terms of beauty, had they not been hampered by the necessity of providing not only what was important to them from an æsthetic point of view, but also what was important to the observer from that utilitarian point of view which had become habitual.

In the special business of portraiture, for example, the public has been inclined to exact that by any means, however trivial, the sitter shall be distinguished from the rest of mankind, while in portraiture as in landscape and every other branch of art, it has been incumbent upon the painter to distinguish what every object in the picture is. We have become accustomed to regard such information as of paramount importance in looking upon the material world, and are slow to realize that in this painted world, the lack of a button or a collar is not the tragic misadventure it might be in actual life.

The proportion in which this element of literalism has been demanded of an artist has varied considerably in the period covered by the present exhibition. Before the introduction of photography painting, as the only portraiture available, had plenary responsibility as an actual record, but, as it developed as an art, its votaries found considerable opportunity for substituting æsthetic for literal standards. Both Vandyck, who is admirably represented (38), and more evidently the eighteenth century British School derived some advantage artistically from the fact that the artist's only rival in actuality was another artist. The work of Daniel Gardner (5, 6, 7, 17, 18) is an instance of how loyally a considerable body of them acted up to a convention which limited the individualization of traits and reduced portraiture to a

slight variation in the proportion of certain stock features of an idealized type. There were always innovators like Zoffany (132), or the Hogarthian Pond (49), to supply an exacter likeness than the standard of the day demanded, yet even with them literal observation is subordinated to a thoroughly painter-like emphasis—the values and proportions of life being transposed into values and proportions of paint. Eighteenth century painting was consistent and homogeneous compared with the work of the transitional period through which we have been passing, and whence we have not, indeed, yet emerged.

In photography the public found a record which so far simplified its visual impressions that something, at any rate, was left out. The intelligent are only just beginning to realize, however, that such mechanical omission, unlike the artist's act of abstraction, is baffling rather than enlightening. The first effect of the invention was to convict painters of leaving out much which existed in nature, and to create a more exacting standard of resemblance of the parts of a design with the details of actuality in contra-distinction to the resemblance depending upon the relation of part with part which is the basis of pictorial structure. Some painters conformed to the new requirements—others remained loyal to the traditional conception of painting—others again saw in the new invention a device which took entirely from them the burden of recording facts as they appeared to the average eye, and set them free to perform that act of revelation which pierces the obvious confusion and disengages the fundamental rhythm.

It is because the present exhibition includes hardly any examples of the first class of painter that we can call it educational, and regard its success as a satisfactory sign of the times. A public is growing up eager to learn from the art which reveals beauty in a mean street or a plain woman, and which ignores the lifeless husk, setting down trenchantly the few indications of subterranean activity that alone are important. Vivid to the point of caricature Boldini's portraits have an almost vicious emphasis which occasionally gives them great value. His *Mrs. Salaman* (53) is superb, and his *Portrait of a Lady* (90) a wretchedly mannered example. By comparison with such wilful expressiveness Mr. Sargent's series of portraits show an ever increasing acceptance of the photographic ideal till to-day a reproduction of one of them hardly strikes us as being a design at all, so impartial is it, and so void of intention. There remains, of course, considerable vitality, but as the painter progresses towards popularity, he depends less on the perfect relation of his design, and more on the astonishing actuality of his detail.

In proportion as a portrait painter has attached importance to this quality of relativity, whereby all the elements of a picture, its angles, colour, and textures are kept in perfect internal balance and proportion, at the cost, perhaps, of literal exactness of any one part, so has it been natural for him to attach importance to the technique of his material. It is by a complete adaptation to the aptitudes of paint of the design discerned in nature that he gains a maximum control over the proportion of its various elements. And it is from this point of view that technical considerations become enthralling in their interest even to a layman to whom the web of paint has to convey the message, not now of concrete utilitarian fact, but of perfection in rhythm, of mystery combined with firmness, of pro-

portions so subtle that it is only by transposing them into the idiom of paint that they may be endowed with the delicacy which lurks beneath actuality. The best of these portraits may be reduced to a series of attempts to grapple with the difficulties of impasto. To paste or not to paste: that is the question, or rather how to utilize impasto as a symbol at once for solid matter and for impalpable air. A lovely little portrait labelled *French School* (54) is one of the most satisfactory solutions—produced apparently by a delicate hatching of fairly solid threads of paint unified by superimposed scumblings. Probably the underlying impasto which Titian covered with such copious glazings and scumblings was more boldly hatched than appears now that the thin painting above has reduced it to a delicate suggestion of the "tooth" given to flesh by the pores of the skin and the mottlings beneath it. Without some such device to steady the rounded edge of the lights and break the sharp one—the former appears too soft, the latter too knife-like to maintain the ease and quietness of plasticity bathed in air. Mr. Sargent's *Mrs. Mathias* (29) is an example of such over contrast, while the most successful of his works here, *Mrs. Barnard* (29), is superior by the slight play of surface which, without being literally true to nature, is a symbol of natural effect. Manet, it is true, dispensed with the introduction of this arbitrary unit of form to study his gradations; yet even so it is questionable if a touch of formality such as is implied by a suggestion of hatching would not give added seriousness to the wonderful impressions seen here (19 and 192). Whistler cleared a dead flat wash of semi-impasto of the suspicion of opacity by sheer material delicacy of paint. Time and accident have dealt hardly with the *Lady in White* (43), which we can just fancy to have had a certain superficial charm as a sheet of fresh and liquid paint. Time also has perhaps made a little too diaphanous the exquisitely modulated impasto of the group of fine works by Ricard (59, 60, 62, 63). These reveal a mind of unsurpassable delicacy united with an extraordinary refinement of technique. Yet in the former respect they are equalled by Mr. Wilson Steer's delicious work *Pansies* (92), more precariously perfect, yet as perfect. Other fine works in an interesting exhibition are those by Mr. W. L. Bruckmann (4), Mr. William Nicholson (9), Signor Mancini (34), Fantin Latour (39), Etty (58), Mr. William Strang (91), Mr. Gerald F. Kelly (93), M. Louis Legrand (155), and M. Degas (189 and 190). Interesting works of sculpture by Mr. Jacob Epstein (222, 223), and M. Arnaldo du Chêne de Vère must be left to a future occasion, when we may deal comprehensively with the sculpture of the year.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Baillie Gallery the principal exhibitor is Mr. W. Onslow Ford, who shows one portrait, *Mrs. M. L. Ford* (13), of extraordinary beauty, conceived in the manner which in these later days we have come to connect with the name of Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy. From this rich and intimate expressiveness he has declined to a metallic hardness often grotesque and empty of significance, though in one instance (14) it has a certain fantastic stylistic attraction. Mr. J. W. Herald in another room, a contemporary of the late Arthur Melville, shows some cleverness, particularly in his pastels.

REMBRANDT'S 'POLISH RIDER.'

ALTHOUGH it was thoroughly described last week by another pen, a word of criticism from the painter's point of view may be passed on Rembrandt's 'Polish Rider' now on view at the Carfax Gallery. It has been accessible hitherto only through photographs or at the cost of an expensive journey, and is shortly to revert to the same inaccessibility. The picture does not quite bear out the promise of its photograph, and, at first, one is at a loss to understand the reason. The white horse is painted (somewhat flimsily as to drawing) in an impasto which is flat and wanting in grain, so that it gives it a slightly metallic look, and breaks abruptly as to quality (yet almost too softly as to edge) from such parts of the beast as are rendered in transparent colour.

The photograph showed the horse and rider superbly placed against a noble landscape, and crossing it with a fine sense of movement, despite the weak drawing of the horse's advanced foreleg. This easy movement across the picture is enhanced by the ample contour of the landscape to the spectator's right which echoes the inevitable movement of the eye from the beautifully painted head of the rider to the picturesque head of the horse.

In the picture this horizontal movement in the composition is arrested by a note of red in the man's breeches, which makes the vertical forms in the design the dominant ones—with disastrous results. Deprived of his forward impulse, the horse's head sticks to the landscape behind, the tones of which seem over differentiated. Yet you have only to put your finger over the offending note of red, and they instantaneously adjust themselves in an astonishing fashion.

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS'S 'D. G. ROSSETTI.'

I FEAR Mr. Fisher Unwin quite misses the point of my letter. That he should, as he tells us he has done, place his respected imprint upon, and publish, works of whose contents he is ignorant hardly concerns any one but himself.

What concerns all writers alike and, I think, the general public too, is the fact that here we have a book bearing an honoured name, fully a third of which has never been seen by the writer under whose signature it is presented to the public. If this is not literary forgery what is? And doubtless in all good faith Mr. Fisher Unwin has made himself an accessory after the fact. The author's grievance in which I should suppose every writer feels himself concerned is that it is apparently quite possible in modern conditions to issue a work purporting to be by a well-known writer, a great part of which he has never even seen, and utterly repudiates, and which does him cruel wrong. The only reparation possible to him is a suppression of the whole edition.

EDWARD HUTTON.

SALES.

LAST week at Milton House, Berkshire, Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, concluded the sale of the Barrett collection. The principal lots were: four paintings by Wheatley, Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, 200 guineas; another pair, Going and Returning from Milking, 100 guineas. Charles II. tankard of 1679, 143*l*. Adam oval carved mirror, 105*l*. Black and gold lacquer

cabinet, 89*l*. Nine Hepplewhite chairs, 252*l*. Chippendale wardrobe, 73*l*. Old lacquer chest of drawers, 83*l*. Hepplewhite settee and ten elbow chairs, 79*l*. Queen Anne lacquer cabinet, 83*l*. Six black and gold lacquer chairs by Chippendale, 262*l*.

Messrs. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 10th inst., the following, belonging to the late Mr. T. W. Waller:—Drawings and pastels: S. Shelley, A Family Group, portraits of Mark Dyer, his wife, mother, and his three children, 53*l*. J. Russell, Mrs. Higginson and her son, Martha Higginson in white muslin dress with blue sash and her son George Powell Higginson, afterwards General Higginson, when a boy, in brown dress with white lace collar, 304*l*. A girl with cherries, in white dress with blue sash, carrying a basket of cherries, 96*l*. Pictures: C. Eisen, Cupids Blowing Bubbles, 120*l*. N. de Largillière, Madame de Parabère, in yellow dress with pink scarf, landscape background, 892*l*.

The following engravings were sold at Messrs. Christie's on Tuesday, the 14th inst. After Sir T. Lawrence: Harriet, Countess Gower, and Child, by S. Cousins, 32*l*. Miss Farren, by F. Bartolozzi, 55*l*. After Lavreince: Qu'en dit l'Abbé? and Le Billet Doux, by de Launay (the two), 71*l*. After Boilly: La Douce Resistance, by Tresca, 31*l*. La Prelude de Nina, by Chaponniér, 25*l*. C. Meyer, 1804, Street Scenes in Paris (a pair), 54*l*. After G. Romney, Mrs. Jordan as 'The Romp', by J. Osborne, 25*l*. After Downman: Mrs. Siddons, by Bartolozzi, 31*l*. Miss Farren, by J. Collyer, 31*l*. After R. Cosway, Mrs. Duff, by J. Agar, 43*l*. After Sir J. Reynolds: Hon. Miss Moncton, by J. Jacobé, 27*l*. The Duchess of Devonshire, by V. Green, 48*l*. Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 42*l*. Colonel Tarleton, by J. R. Smith, 56*l*. After H. Walton: The Fruit-barrow (the Walton Family), by J. R. Smith, 30*l*. After G. Dupont, Right Hon. William Pitt, by R. Earlom, 50*l*. After Morland: The Farmer's Stable, by W. Ward, 29*l*. The Story of Letitia, by J. R. Smith (set of six), 162*l*.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE India Society has been started "to promote the study and appreciation of Indian culture in its æsthetic aspects." The Society will issue in the autumn a work by Dr. Coomaraswamy on Indian drawings, chiefly of the Moghul Schools, which will be sent free to members. The Hon. Secretary should be addressed, The India Society, Ardeevin, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

MR. DERMOT O'BRIEN has undertaken the restoration of the portraits in the City Hall, Dublin, which were injured by fire some months ago.

IN the last number of the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* Dr. Biscaro publishes various documents which he has discovered in the Archivio Notarile at Milan relating to the contract between Leonardo and the representatives of the Confraternity of the Concezione in S. Francesco at Milan for the 'Vierge aux Rochers.' Every student of Italian art will find them worthy of close study. The controversy regarding the Paris and London pictures still remains unsolved, but some interesting suggestions are made, and many new and highly important facts are brought to light as to the construction and general plan of the whole altarpiece. We learn that on April 8th, 1480, the carver Giacomo del Maino was commissioned to carve the ancona, and that it was to be ready by September 29th of the same year; that the upper portion was to be divided into compartments with figures and compositions in relief, while the lower was to be left "in piano" ready to receive figures and compositions in painting.

THE contract for these paintings was drawn up on April 25th, 1483, and signed by the prior and other members of the Confraternity on the one part, and by Leonardo and the brothers Evangelista and Giov. Ambrogio de Predis on the other, who bound themselves to deliver the work completed by Dec. 8th, 1483. The details of the painting, which are accurately described in another of Dr. Biscaro's documents, subsequently underwent considerable modifications, as we know from the petition addressed by Leonardo and Ambrogio de Predis to the Duke of Milan, which, for the better understanding of the whole question, Dr. Biscaro here republishes.

THAT the painters did not furnish the work within the time specified is certain, but the writer offers some suggestions as to the probable date of its completion, and puts forward the plausible theory that after the French occupation of 1499, Louis XII., whose admiration of the works of Leonardo is well known, ordered a copy to be made of the central portion of the S. Francesco altarpiece, and removed the original to France. As to the carvings Dr. Biscaro has some suggestions to make which are worthy of attention, and he also publishes a document to show that in 1479 two painters, Francesco Zavattari and Giorgio della Chiesa (a new name in the history of art) were employed to decorate the ceiling of the Chapel of the Concezione with frescoes, on the completion of which the carvings of the altarpiece were to be begun. One of those appointed to value Giacomo del Maino's work was the celebrated sculptor Amadeo.

IN the same number of the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* Dr. Biscaro publishes some new documentary facts concerning the De Predis family, who should more correctly be called by the Italian form Preda. Leonardo Preda, it appears, left six sons, having been three times married. Evangelista, who was associated with his brother Giov. Ambrogio and Leonardo in the execution of the altarpiece for the Confraternity of S. Francesco, and was apparently only a decorative artist employed to execute the gilding and colour, the portions in relief of the altarpiece, was the second son by the first wife.

THE third son was the celebrated miniaturist Cristoforo, whose signature on his extant works followed by the word "Muti" has long puzzled critics, some of whom had conjectured that it referred to the Modenese origin of the artist. Dr. Biscaro's documents now show that it simply alludes to the fact that Cristoforo Preda was a deaf mute. The youngest of the family, the son of the third wife Caterina Corio, was Giov. Ambrogio, now well known as a portrait painter, as the author of the angels which flanked the 'Vierge aux Rochers,' and, possibly, also of the National Gallery copy of this work, due, Dr. Biscaro suggests, to the generosity of Louis XII. Giov. Ambrogio Preda, who must have been born about 1455, probably received his first instruction in painting from his elder brother Cristoforo.

AN exhibition will be held during the present season at the Leicester Galleries of the work of George du Maurier. It will cover the period from 1874 to his death in 1896, and will be held under the title of 'Society in Late Victorian Days.'

Busts of three eminent Frenchmen have been inaugurated within the last few days.

That of François Coppée, the work of M. André de Chastenot, has been erected in the Place St. François Xavier, Paris. A replica of the bust of Pasteur by M. Paul Dubois has been placed in the École Normale, Rue d'Ulm; and the bronze bust of Edmond Pict, by M. Paul Gasq, has been presented to Montbard (Côte-d'Or) by the late senator's son. The bust of Pict was No. 3160 in the Salon of 1908.

M. GODEFROY MAYER of the Rue Blanche, Paris, has issued another of his admirable catalogues of engraved portraits, which collectors will be glad to keep for reference. Of the portraits few are of later date than the earlier part of the last century. There are nearly 3,000 numbers, some of the rarest of which are illustrated. There is an excellent "Index topographique."

THE English Mediæval Alabaster Exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House will remain open throughout this month, and is well worth a visit.

MR. JAMES GREIG is contributing to the forthcoming number of *The English Review* an article entitled 'Fresh Light on the Rokeby Venus,' in which he deals with the two conflicting histories of the famous picture, and the repainting which it has undergone at various times.

FURTHER prizes in the gift of the Société des Artistes Français were announced last week. The Prix Marie Bashkirtseff was awarded to M. Léon Cassel, for his picture in this year's Salon, 'Sortie du Salut: Béguinage de Bruges.' The Prix Rosa Bonheur goes to M. Louis Désiré Lucas for his 'Femme à la Quenouille'; the Prix Raigeourt Guyon to M. C. L. E. Signoret for his two pictures in the Salon. The Prix Balin-Dolet is awarded to M. F. L. Dulaud for his original etching 'Le Triomphe de Mardochée.'

THE edition of 'The Aragonese Double Crown and the Borja or Borgia Device' noticed in our list of new books last week as the first publication of the Gryphon Club is limited to 200 copies, not 100, as we stated.

Musical Gossip.

THE Melba Concert announced for May 7th is to take place this afternoon, when all tickets issued for that date will hold good. Herr Backhaus will be at the piano, and the New Symphony Orchestra will play the Overture, 'Leonora No. 3,' and Madame Melba will sing three songs.

MUSICIANS could not at first understand the long scenes in Wagner's later music-dramas, in which the ordinary airs and concerted pieces of classical opera did not figure. Many years, in fact, elapsed before the public took interest in them, except portions, such as the 'Walkürenritt' or the 'Siegfried' March, which they could follow with fair ease. In Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' which was again given at Covent Garden, and for the first time this season last Thursday week, classical forms are also set aside, but unlike those of Wagner, the scenes are very short, while music which, apart from the stage, would be meaningless, plays a very subordinate part.

BUT the music-drama is unique and fascinating. Whether the public will ever enjoy it, we cannot say, but as an experiment by a composer whose skill and earnestness are beyond question; it is bound to interest all who are not bound to one master. The performance was fine. In the first act Madame Edvina seemed rather nervous, but afterwards her impersonation of Mélisande and her singing were really impressive. M. David Devriès, the Pelléas, was not equally successful, but he took the part at very short notice. M. Bourbon as Goland was excellent, both as singer and actor. Mlle Bourgeois, the Genevieve, made the most of the small part assigned to her. The clear enunciation of all the artists deserves special mention. Signor Campanini conducted.

ON Tuesday evening Signor Zerola took the name part in Verdi's 'Otello.' His performance was in many ways good, but at intense moments there did not seem sufficient lung power for him to create a really strong impression. This may, however, have been due to nervousness. Madame Melba was not quite at her best in the earlier acts, but in the final act in her two solos her singing was very beautiful. Signor Sammarco is an excellent artist, if not an ideal Iago. F. M. Blamiroff, a Russian by birth, impersonated Scarpia in 'La Tosca' on Wednesday evening, and his rendering of that difficult part was excellent. He displayed the dignity of his office, cruelty and cynicism, in his treatment of the unhappy Floria, also marked restraint in his acting, and this was most noticeable in minor details. He has a fine voice. Mlle. Destinn was, as usual, impressive as Floria.

STRAUSS'S 'Feuersnot,' produced at Munich in 1895, is announced for performance at His Majesty's Theatre on July 9th, when Miss Maude Fay will impersonate Diemut and Mr. Marc Oster Kunrad. The libretto by Wolzogen is based upon an old Dutch legend into which is woven the Munich celebration of St. John's Day by fire. This will be the second Strauss opera introduced by Mr. Thomas Beecham, and we believe that it will prove attractive. It is a light work, yet the music contains many foreshadowings of the composer's later style. Moreover melodies of popular street songs in Munich, tunes in the ordinary sense of the term, furnish bright, rhythmical thematic material, of which Strauss makes clever use. Mr. Beecham gives his Mozart Festival 'Entführung,' 'Figaro' and 'Cosi fan tutte' next week.

THREE performances of 'The Messiah' have been given by the "Société Haendel" at the Trocadéro, Paris, under the direction of M. Felix Raugel, and drew large audiences. M. Alexandre Guilmant, as was customary in Handel's day, played a Handel organ concerto between the first and second parts. A writer in *Le Courrier Musical* (May 15) says there is no need to discuss the familiar music, but it would have been interesting to learn what version was used.

MR. FREDERICK DELIUS'S 'Brigg Fair,' one of his best works, was performed at the recent festival of the important "Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein," held at Zurich, and created a strong impression. A symphony by Karl Weigl, a young and hitherto unknown Viennese composer, is said to be very promising.

HERR ARTHUR NIKISCH, who gave a concert with the New Symphony Orchestra

at Queen's Hall on Saturday, will not appear again in London until next May. Mr. Ernest Schelling gave a vivid rendering of the solo part of M. Paderewski's seldom heard Polish Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra. The rest of the programme was devoted to Tschaiakowsky and Wagner.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Schumann on June 8th was celebrated in many cities. At Zwickau, his birthplace, a festival was to be held, and a Schumann Museum inaugurated. It is interesting, by the way, to note that the book firm which gave young Schumann literary tastes, and was founded by his father, still flourishes. The festival at Bonn, in the cemetery of which city both Robert and Clara Schumann are buried, was held in May, and was partly devoted to Brahms. No doubt Leipzig, in which Schumann spent so many years and produced so many great works, will have specially honoured his memory. In Dresden, where he lived for six years, a special memorial service was held in the Kreuzkirche, at which the second of Schumann's six "Bach" Fugues was performed by the organist, Alfred Sittard, and the composer's minor Mass, under the direction of Otto Richter. The selection of the "Bach" Fugue was singularly appropriate, for after Chopin's death in 1849 Schumann intended to give a sacred performance to his memory in the Kreuzkirche, at which two of those "Bach" fugues were to be played. The scheme, however, was not fulfilled.

ON Wednesday, July 6th, Messrs. Sotheby will sell many autograph letters by great composers. One by Wagner is dated March 3rd, 1877. In Dr. Wilhelm Altmann's 'Richard Wagners Briefe nach Zeitfolge und Inhalt,' two letters to Karl Hill and the actor Detmer are noted, but not the one named above. There are also letters by Spohr, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Joachim, and Chopin (whose letters are rare), also musical autographs: an Aria by Rossini, "probably unpublished"; an Aria "Son pietosa, son bonina," and a series of sacred compositions by Gounod.

THE dates fixed for the London Musical Festival at Queen's Hall next year are May 22nd to 27th inclusive.

WE regret to learn that Miss Sofia Ravogli died suddenly at Rome of heart failure on June 12th. She appeared with her sister, Mrs. Harrison Cripps (née Giulia Ravogli) at Covent Garden in 'Aida' and 'Orfeo' in 1891.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| SUN. | Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| MON.-SAT. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| — | Mr. T. Beecham's season, His Majesty's Theatre. (Saturday matinee, 2.30). |
| MON. | Miss Jadwiga Zaleska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Miss Katharine R. Heyman's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Messrs. James Friskin and J. F. Morris's Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| TUES. | Mr. Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Mr. Jean Waterson's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mr. Philip Simmon's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mr. Emerson Whitthorne's Concert of own Compositions, 8.15, Eolian Hall. |
| WED. | M. Paderewski's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Dr. Saint-Saëns's Orchestral Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mr. Livio Borna's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mr. Richard Epstein's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall. |
| THURS. | Mlle. F. Carla's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Mr. Reginald Dawson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall (small). |
| — | Mr. Theodore Byard's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mr. Vernon Warner's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Mme. Conti's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| FRI. | Miss Gladys Clark's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Miss Maggie Teyter's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Miss Nold's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Eolian Hall. |

DRAMA

MR. HERMANN VEZIN.

THAT veteran of our stage, Mr. Hermann Vezin, died last Sunday morning in his eighty-second year. For a long time past his health had been unsatisfactory, but not till recently did his condition seem really grave. The last part in which he figured was that of Rowley in Sir Herbert Tree's revival of 'The School for Scandal,' and this he undertook at His Majesty's soon after celebrating his eightieth birthday; but the effort seemed too much for him, and he had to retire and take to his bed before the end of the run. His record of work in London and the provinces covered nearly sixty years, and must have been more extensive than that of any player now on the active list.

In him we lose an actor of distinction and an elocutionist of altogether uncommon ability. Hermann Vezin was one of the most scholarly and intellectual of our stage-artists, and if to his many talents had only been added a gift which colleagues far less accomplished than he could boast, that of emotional warmth, he might have taken rank with the leaders of his profession. But, though he had a command of pathos and often, as in such parts as Dan'l Druce, James Harebell, and Dr. Primrose, left the impression of a strong and vigorous individuality, he had not the capacity for carrying an audience by storm, he had not, as we say, personal magnetism. His Shakespearean performances on the heroic plane—his Macbeth, Iago, Othello, Shylock—were correct enough, but they missed being greatly impressive, they left the playgoer cold. Either Mr. Vezin acquired from the Charles Keans too uninspired and mechanical a method of diction, or he was unable to put very much feeling into blank verse declamation. At any rate, there was something hard about his delivery of Shakespearean lines, and this, though he often discarded the formal for an almost conversational style. It was, in fine, as a character-actor, and an interpreter of strongly marked and almost eccentric types, that he pleased best audiences of the past generation. His study of the old man in Mr. Louis Parker's 'Happy Life' is one that even moderately youthful playgoers will remember with gratitude.

The son of foreign parents, who were naturalized American subjects, he was born in Philadelphia, and was intended for the law, but while on a visit to Berlin he was bitten with an enthusiasm for the stage, and soon came to London, where he gained the acquaintance of Charles Kean. This famous actor helped him to make in 1852 his first London appearance. It was in 'King John' at the Princess's, and for a while Vezin had a glut of Shakespearean parts. He took the Surrey Theatre and played Hamlet, Othello, Shylock, and other characters there. He joined Phelps's company at Sadler's Wells. He was the Laertes at the Lyceum to Fechter's Hamlet. His greatest popular success, however, was achieved not in any play of Shakespeare's, but in W. G. Wills's 'Man o' Airie,' the story of a poet who is ruined and driven mad by the rascality of an agent. 'Dan'l Druce,' 'Olivia,' and 'Proof' were other works which showed Hermann Vezin at his

best, and his association with Tennyson's unfortunate 'Promise of May,' and with the private production of 'The Cenci,' can hardly have been forgotten. Irving had great confidence in Mr. Vezin, and invited him, when he himself was taken ill, to take up his part of Macbeth at the Lyceum.

For nearly a generation Hermann Vezin led a lonely life, and he had many private troubles, but he never slackened in his devotion to the higher drama. Several times he took out Shakespearean tours into the provinces, and he was fairly busily employed till his health broke down as a reciter and a stage instructor. A proud man, he must have felt keenly his failure to establish himself in a commanding position, as a manager, for instance; but the older playgoers always welcomed his reappearances in London with affectionate enthusiasm. It is matter for regret that the testimonial performance which Sir Herbert Tree and his many other admirers were arranging for his benefit had to be postponed, and can now never be held.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. L. L.—J. H. R.—M. C. S.—R. E. C.—F. C. N.—Received.

A. K. S.—Noted.

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